



BABY'S NURSE ON WITNESS STAND, GRILLED

PUBLIC DEBT 34 BILLIONS IS PREDICTED

New Peak Forecast by President in Sub- mitting Budget

(NOTE: The complete text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress submitting the budget will be found on page 5.)

Washington, Jan. 7.—(AP)—A four billion dollar work-relief program was asked of Congress today by President Roosevelt in a message forecasting a new peak public debt of \$34,239,000,000 on June 30, 1936.

Declaring unemployment alone blocked a balanced budget, he envisaged an evening of government expenditures and receipts "as rapidly as private industry is able to reemploy those who now are without work."

This second financial accounting of the New Deal, read separately to an expectant senate and house, allowed for the spending of \$17,101,000,000 in the two-year fiscal period that ends 18 months hence.

To stir controversy, the president's request for \$4,000,000,000 was coupled with the recommendation that the money be "in one sum, subject to allocation" by himself. This phase of the budget was expected to stir congressional controversy.

The total asked for the year beginning next July 1 was \$8,520,413,609 with receipts estimated at \$3,901,904,639. This would mean with \$4,618,509,070 deficit, compared with \$4,869,418,338 expected for the year closing next June.

Congress was informed the government's income would meet all expenditures except those "to give work to the unemployed."

Roosevelt did not consider it advisable at this time to propose new taxes but asked the continuation of existing levies.

No Bonus Provision
To newspapermen, the president said there was no need for "inflation" to finance his huge 1936 budget. The treasury planned to borrow needed funds. But he warned simultaneously that extra appropriations by congress must be paid for with new taxes. Significantly, there was no budget provision for cashing the \$2,100,000,000 soldier's bonus. Friends of the payment plan to press for its disregard.

The goal set a year ago for balancing the budget in the 1936 fiscal period with a peak debt of \$31,800,000,000 was recalled by the president with the remark:

"Unemployment is still large." "The states and local units," he continued, "now provide a smaller proportionate share of relief than a year ago and the federal government is therefore called upon to continue to aid in this necessary work."

Budget Unbalanced
"For this reason it is evident that we have not yet reached a point at which a complete balance of the budget can be obtained. I am, however, submitting to congress a budget for the fiscal year 1936 which balances except for expenditures to give work to the unemployed."

Reviewing the budget message with reporters, Roosevelt said he expected the \$4,000,000,000 work program to get started by early April and reach full swing by fall. Out of unexpended recovery balances, he asked congress for the immediate reappropriation of \$90,000,000 for direct relief grants until July to tide over the transition period.

For "regular" government costs exclusive of "recovery and relief" 1936 compared with the current \$3,196,000,000. Major items in the increase:

- Major Increases
1. A \$180,000,000 boost for national defense to \$792,484,000.
 2. A \$65,000,000 increase for restoring the government pay cut on July 1, 1935.
 3. A \$200,000,000 allotment for normal public works out of a proposed annual \$300,000,000 fund.
 4. A \$130,000,000 more for veterans pensions and other requirements.
 5. A \$20,000,000 boost in contributions to the civil service fund; \$30,000,000 more for the veterans certificate fund.

For congress and the country, Roosevelt listed these "three major objectives" of his budget figures:

- Three Major Objectives
- (1) The normal functions of the United States government can be carried on with economy and a high standard of efficiency.
 - (2) The good obligation of the government to use all proper efforts to prevent destitution can be maintained.
 - (3) Under more practical methods than are being used at present and the excellent credit of the government will be maintained for the common good.

One of the major cuts in "recovery" items for 1936 was an estimated reduction of more than \$200,000,000 in benefit payments to

(Continued on Page Two)

-Budget Highlights-

Washington, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Salient points in President Roosevelt's budget message:

"The national debt will be increased during this year (fiscal year 1936) by approximately \$3,152,000,000 thus bringing the total debt up to \$34,239,000,000 on June 30, 1936."

"But this increase, as I have pointed out, will be due solely to continued relief for unemployment."

"I recommend that \$4,000,000,000 be appropriated by the Congress in one sum, subject to allocation by the executive principally for giving work to those unemployed on the relief rolls."

"Unemployment is still large x x x for this reason it is evident that we have not reached a point at which a complete balance of the budget can be obtained."

"Such deficit as occurs x x x may be expected to decline as rapidly as private industry is able to reemploy those who now are without work."

"The total expenditure requirements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936 are estimated at approximately \$8,521,000,000 x x x. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1936 x x x total in round figures \$8,520,000,000."

"While I do not consider it advisable at this time to propose any new or additional taxes for the fiscal year 1936, I do recommend that the Congress take steps by suitable legislation to extend the miscellaneous internal-revenue taxes which under existing law will expire next June or July, and also to maintain the current rates of these taxes x x x. I consider that such taxes are necessary to the financing of the budget for 1936."

"I x x x recommend extension of the 3-cent rate (on non-local first class mail."

"The sum of \$300,000,000 x x x must be made available for transfer to emergency relief needs during the remaining months of the current fiscal year (to June 30, 1935."

"Adherence to x x x this budget will accomplish three major objectives:

- (1) The normal functions of the government can be carried on with economy and a high standard of efficiency.
- (2) The broad obligation of the government to use all proper efforts to prevent destitution can be maintained under more practical methods than we are using at present, and
- (3) The excellent credit of the government will be maintained for the common good."

TES. "MAGNETIC EYE"
Joliet, Ill.—(AP)—Prison officials announced that the new "magnetic eye," a device to detect iron and steel objects, such as weapons, carried by prison visitors, will be tested today before an audience of state officials. The "eye" causes an alarm to ring and a light to flash when iron and steel are detected.

the Weather

Today's Almanac
January 7
1778-Israel Putnam, Revolutionary General, born.
1789-First United States presidential election held.
1800-Millard Fillmore, 13th President, born.
1914-Oops! Almanac editor forgets to write the date 1915.

MONDAY, JAN. 7, 1935

By The Associated Press.
For Chicago and vicinity—Occasional rain tonight and Tuesday. Possibly turning to snow and colder late Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight 40 to 45; fresh southerly winds shifting to northwest late Tuesday.

Illinois—Rain tonight and Tuesday; colder in extreme north portion late Tuesday.

Wisconsin—Cloudy, rain in south and east portions tonight; Tuesday probably rain turning to snow and colder.

Iowa—Cloudy, rain in east and south portions tonight and possibly in east portion Tuesday morning; colder Tuesday.

Tuesday—Sun rises at 7:29 A. M.; sets at 4:45 P. M.

PASSENGERS ON GROUNDED LINER REMAINED CALM

Ate Breakfast Before Taking to Lifeboats on Stormy Ocean

By TED GILL

(Copyright, 1935 by The Associated Press)
Miami, Fla., Jan. 7.—Shipwrecked passengers on a liner grounded off Havana today ate breakfast before taking to lifeboats on a stormy sea.

The ship struck the reef early Sunday while most of the passengers were asleep. Those on deck today on the freighter El Oceano said the impact when the liner grounded was so gentle that many were not awakened. Another rescue ship, the United Fruit steamer Peten, sped toward Havana with other passengers taken off the El Oceano. The El Oceano landed here 38 of the 51 passengers on the ship's list and some of the crew, while the Peten carried 11 passengers and members of the crew.

One Known Fatality
Robert Rittenhouse of Brooklyn, N. Y., died of apoplexy in a lifeboat, the only known fatality. One other passenger was not placed in the incomplete check, and Captain A. W. Peterson of the Havana said a sailor was missing.

The transfer of the passengers to the El Oceano was carried out in heavy seas without mishap except for the swamping of one lifeboat by a large wave. A woman and her two children were swept into the water, but were saved by a seaman.

"I think most people aboard the Havana didn't know what happened," said T. E. Francis of Boston, one of those picked up by the El Oceano.

"Although it had been raining, it was bright sunlight when the boats were swung over the side. It boarded the El Oceano absolutely dry."

Music Calmed People
Music entertained the passengers as they waited to be taken from the stranded liner. Louis Levitt of New York, a member of the ship's orchestra, played tunes on a piano, while the drummer of the orchestra helped entertain the crowd.

With the passengers cleared Captain Peterson remained aboard his ship. Eighty three of the crew stayed with him.

Captain Peterson sent a message to the Coast Guard late last night that "all is well" aboard the stranded vessel. The Havana is waiting for a wrecking tug to free it from the reef.

Coast Guard craft stood by the liner, which was not in immediate danger. The ship was believed badly damaged however by the crash of the shoal, a dangerous spot. There was no immediate explanation of why the Havana piled up on the reef.

\$1,200 Fag Robbery Here During Night

Cigarette thieves were active last night at the Northwestern freight depot, where a consignment of 200 cases of two popular brands consigned to Walter Knack of this city was removed from a merchandise car. The robbery was discovered about 7 o'clock this morning and was reported immediately to the police and sheriff's offices.

A merchandise car which had been switched on the track north of the freight depot had been entered, the seal and a heavy steel wire being removed. The 20 cases of cigarettes were selected from the freight and hauled away. None of the other contents of the car was molested and a large shipment of smoking tobacco was left untouched. The value of the stolen property was reported to amount to more than \$1,200.

Fatally Wounded in Scuffle With Mother Over Gun

Herrin, Ill., Jan. 7.—(AP)—Raymond Walker, 26, died in the hospital here today from a bullet wound in the stomach accidentally received Sunday morning at his home at North Bend in a scuffle with his mother over a pistol.

The mother told authorities today her son started to leave the house with the pistol and she tried to take it from him.

Walker told Sheriff Zollie Carter he pulled the trigger himself while scuffling with his mother. Authorities did not learn what he intended to do with the weapon.

DEAD FROM OVERDOSE
Chicago.—(P)—Mrs. Mae Lord, 51, aunt of Richard Loeb who is serving in Joliet penitentiary with Nathan Leopold for the slaying of Bobbie Franks, died of an overdose of sleeping medicine. Relatives said she had been dependent since the death of her husband.

I. C. OFFICIAL DEAD
Chicago.—(AP)—William M. Rheist, 72, retired foreign agent for the Illinois Central railway, died after a week's illness. A wife and two children survive. Burial will be in St. Louis.

JOHN EMORY IS FOUND DEAD IN YARD THIS NOON

Stricken While Work- ing Around House this Morning

John Emory, a resident of Dixon for many years, was found dead in the yard in the rear of his home, 1503 First street at about 12 o'clock noon today. The body was lying face down in the ice and snow and the indications pointed to his death having been sudden and occurring some time before a sister found the body. The remains were taken to the Preston mortuary where Coroner Frank M. Barker will conduct an inquest at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Mr. Emory left the house in his usual spirits this morning to attend Sunday mass at the church. He was replaced some ladders beneath a shed and it was apparent that he was engaged in this work when he was suddenly stricken. The ladders were only partly under the shed and the body lay face down on the ice. It was cold, which indicated that he had been dead for some time.

His sisters became alarmed when he did not return to the house about noon as was his custom and one of them went out in the yard to search for him in the barn, when she discovered the body.

REVISION STATE CRIMINAL CODES TO LEGISLATURE

Crime Conference Made Recommendation in Set Resolutions

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 7.—(AP)—The next step in the legislature in the drive to revise the Illinois criminal code and to centralize in the state government the enforcement of law.

Recommendations unanimously made by Governor Horner's second conference on crime are expected to be introduced as bills and resolutions before the incoming legislature. The program includes broad projects for:

Concentration of greater authority in the state government, with expansion of the highway police force into a constabulary and creation of a state crime detection laboratory, designed to emulate the work of the federal department of justice agents.

Revision and strengthening of the Illinois criminal code, to speed up court trials and free prosecutors from legal handicaps.

Sweeping Reforms
Included are such sweeping legal reforms as abolition of the grand jury and guilty verdicts by less than a unanimous vote of the trial jury.

Approval of the legislature will be necessary if any of the crime conference recommendations are to be placed in effect, while a few of the changes would require constitutional amendments.

Horner and other officials did not comment following adjournment Saturday evening, but it is understood that a special committee will submit a bill to revise the legal rules under which criminals are prosecuted. Other suggestions are expected to be placed before the incoming assembly.

On State-Wide Basis
Conference resolutions stated that operations against criminals can best be made on a state-wide basis, coordinating the work of sheriffs and police.

In being freed from local jurisdiction.

(Continued on Page Two)

Mrs. Dan Worley of Franklin is Called

Funeral services for Mrs. Dan Worley, Franklin, Mo., will be held Wednesday at 2 P. M. from the Lutheran church for the slaying of Mrs. Worley was 86 years of age and had been ill for about two years. The obituary will be published later.

Terse Items of Dixon News

LADIES TO BOWL
The four teams of the ladies bowling league will play their weekly scheduled game this evening at the Recreation.

HOSPITAL BOARD
The board of directors of the Katherine Shaw Bethes Hospital will meet Tuesday morning at 9:30 at the Nurses Home.

HEARING ON PETITION
A petition providing that the administrator of the estate of the late Miss Abel be allowed to make collections, was filed with Judge Leach in the county court this morning. A hearing on the petition was ordered by the court to be held Saturday morning.

BUT ONE ENTRY
The birth certificate of but one baby, Richard Eugene Huggins,

-Farley Accused-

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 7.—(AP)—The Norfolk Philatelic Society, an organization composed of prominent Norfolk business and professional men who collect stamps, today sent a letter to President Roosevelt, stating they had learned that Postmaster General James A. Farley was distributing to certain persons entire sheets of recent commemorative stamps not available to the public. As a result, they claimed, the stamps "have assumed speculative value 10 thousand times greater than their original value."

The society urged Roosevelt to "take steps to immediately discontinue this species of favoritism."

Rumors to the effect that such stamps had been in existence had been heard for some time, it was said, but the matter first came to the attention of the local organization when it was learned that a local stamp collector was in possession of a sheet of 200 unperforated stamps, of a face value of only \$5 but which, according to the story, he had insured for \$20,000 and for which he had been offered \$30,000 by a New York stamp company.

YOUTH HELD AS
KIDNAP-ROBBER
FLED FROM JAIL

Chicago Jailer Clung To His Companion Despite Injury

Chicago, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Luring the jail-keeper into a cell by asking for a drink, James Riley, 18, called a kidnap-robber by police, overpowered the keeper and escaped from the Town Hall police station early today.

A companion in the escape plot, Donald Cushing, 19, failed to make his getaway when the jailer clung to him even though Riley had hit the custodian over the head with a water pitcher.

Riley, who specialized in speedy robberies while his victims stopped for traffic signals, grabbed the keeper's keys and dashed to freedom. At least eight robberies were charged against the pair who were arrested Friday in Kewanee, Ill., with two women, police said.

Frequently the youths with other members of a gang, police asserted, forced their victims into automobiles and robbed them as they sped through traffic.

A crowded street aided Riley in his escape for detectives, summoned by the jailer's shouts, withheld their fire for fear of wounding passers-by. Special details of police combed the district during early hours of the morning but found no trace of him.

Squads were posted about his home and the residences of friends in an effort to apprehend the youth whose father, a relief worker, described as a "good boy, but in bad company."

Ashton Man Made Foreman of Jury

Henry J. Wagner of Ashton was appointed foreman of the grand jury for the January term of the circuit court. Judge Albert H. Manus of Freeport presiding and Charles K. K. of Palmyra township was selected clerk for the jury which went into session this morning. The jurors will probably not complete their investigations until Wednesday.

Judge Manus has ordered the first panel of the petit jury to report in the circuit court room next Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The docket will be called Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at which time the trial list for the January term will be set.

\$30,000 JEWEL THEFT

Chicago.—(AP)—Authorities searched for a gang of jewel thieves who waylaid a truck driver and robbed him of a trunk full of jewelry valued at \$30,000. The gems were being taken to a railway station for shipment to St. Louis.

SHOWDOWN WILL COME TOMORROW EVE IN CAPITAL

Nominee for Speaker of Illinois House Will be Decided Then

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 7.—(AP)—A game of political checkers—on the outcome of which depends the speakership of the Illinois house, the presidency of the senate and committee chairmanships and assignments—was underway here today.

The showdown will come tomorrow night when house and senate party delegations hold their caucuses, organizing for the first session Wednesday of the 59th general assembly.

Leading contenders for the speakership, which will go to a Democrat unless all rules of the game are broken, are three veterans—John P. Devine of Dixon, Thomas P. Sinnett of Rock Island and James P. Boyle of Chicago.

Boyle has 35 pledged Democratic votes from Cook county. The 49 downstaters in the house majority are divided between Devine Sinnett and several others.

Helping to confuse the whole situation was the candidacy of Richey V. Graham of Cicero, for re-election as president pro tem of the senate. He is the only announced candidate, but there is opposition among his downstate colleagues.

The air was full of rumors of trades today and the State House and the St. Nicholas hotel were full of conference as unpledged legislators arrived.

Downstate could control both the rival candidates were merged. While the administration has insisted that it is neutral, Governor Horner has stated the unwritten rule of Illinois politics—that the two main legislative jobs should be divided between downstate and Cook county—should be followed again.

Will Seek to Trade
Many thought the 35 Cook county house votes would eventually go to the downstate speaker candidate who would aid Graham's senate candidacy and agree to a favorable distribution of committee chairmanships and assignments to Cook county house members.

Meanwhile the Republican legislators, whose nominees will assume the positions of minority leaders, were involved in disputes which will be determined at their caucuses tomorrow night.

Rep. Elmer Schnackenberg, Chicago minority leader during the last session, has downstate opposition confronting him. Several candidates are after his job. Senate Republicans are also debating whether the veteran leader, Richard Barr of Joliet, should be continued in his post or the place go to some one of its younger members.

Militia On Duty in Georgia Strike Area

Rossville, Ga., Jan. 6.—(AP)—Warned by guardsmen "no violence will be tolerated," union strikers at the Richmond hosiery mill marshalled a test of their strength today by trying to prevent newly recruited workers from taking their places.

National guardsmen—350 strong—commanded by Adjutant General Lindsey Camp and Colonel L. C. Pope were on hand with machine guns, fixed bayonets and tear gas. To demonstrate their determination to assume full charge of the situation, resulting from reports of night riders intimidating workers, the military last night arrested six men who failed to heed quickly enough the command to "move on" and later released them after questioning.

Two of the men were identified by soldiers as pickets, for they bore signs "the strike is on—don't scab." The other four, guard officers said, apparently were bystanders.

Fr. Coughlin Approves of Roosevelt's Message

Detroit, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Hailing President Roosevelt's message to the seventy-fourth congress as reflecting the social reforms sought by the National Union for Social Justice, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin started today on his campaign to expand the membership of the union from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000.

The new membership goal, announced yesterday in his Sunday afternoon sermon, carried with it a new slogan—"Roosevelt and Recovery," replacing the slogan "Roosevelt or Ruin" under which Father Coughlin took up his first defenses at the church.

Bradford's Unbeaten Athletic Coach Dead

Danville, Ill., Jan. 7.—(AP)—Edgar C. Morrison, 29, athletic coach at Bradford high school where his football teams have been undefeated since 1931, died Sunday in Lakeview hospital from spinal meningitis.

Morrison was a graduate of the University of Illinois coaching school in 1928. Before going to Bradford in 1930, he coached one year at Indianapolis.

He is survived by his widow and one son, Jackie, 4.

-Educator Dead-



GEORGE PIERCE BAKER

New York, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Dr. George Pierce Baker, mentor of the American stage, died yesterday in New York, the city where scores of the students he trained at Harvard and Yale obtained fame as playwrights.

The 68-year-old creator of the famous "Forty-Seven Workshop" at Cambridge came here three weeks ago for treatment for high blood pressure, but pneumonia was the cause of death. He had been living at Silver Lake, N. H., since his retirement in 1933.

Out of a course in drama known as English 47, Dr. Baker evolved the workshop during his 36 years at Harvard. His chosen students would pen plays instead of theses, then see their efforts stand or fall in the little theater at nearby Radcliffe College. Tyro playwrights absorbed wisdom of the stage in "walking conferences" about the countryside.

Harvard paid comparatively little heed to the unorthodox methods of its dramatics instructor, but Broadway welcomed Eugene O'Neill, Philip Barry and a host of others who came from his workshop.

In 1924 Yale announced that Dr. Baker would move to New Haven, to provide a more modern theater and dramatics building constructed especially for him. He taught at Yale eight years before retiring to his farm in New Hampshire.

SEEK FEDERAL HELP IN PROBE BOMB OUTRAGES

Illinois Mine Warfare Brings Bombing of Freight Train

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 7.—(AP)—Local officials today planned to ask the help of federal investigators in tracking down the bombers who dynamited another train near Springfield early Sunday morning.

Interstate freight was destroyed when ten Chicago & Illinois Midland cars were wrecked in the dynamiting of an isolated freight near Cantrill, north of Springfield. Authorities also said that a mail train was delayed.

Sheriff Luke Gaulle planned to confer with State's Attorney Alfred H. Greening about asking for the help of federal detectives. No arrests have been made in the long series of train and mine bombings in central and southern Illinois.

The Cantrill bombing, using a new method, had the earmarks of a "professional" job. Railroad agents said the weight of the engine closed a switch that exploded the bomb on the bridge, about

(Continued on Page Two)

Mrs. W. W. Trautman Called to Her Final Reward Sunday Morn

Mrs. Walter W. Trautman passed away at her home, 1910 Highland avenue Sunday morning after an illness of many months duration. Funeral services will be conducted from the late home Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock and from the First Methodist church at 2:30. The pastor Dr. Gilbert Stansell officiating. Interment will be in Oakwood.

She is survived by her husband and one daughter, Lucille of Dixon and two grandchildren, of Fort Wayne, Ind. Members of Dorothy Chapter, O. E. S. will conduct services at the church.

Roosevelt Has Cold; Remains at Mansion

Washington, Jan. 7.—(AP)—President Roosevelt remained in the executive mansion today with a cold which has persisted for the last several days.

White House officials said no fever accompanied the cold and there was no concern for the President's condition.

Dr. Ross McIntire explained the President is staying at home today in a final effort to end the condition which bothers him slightly in talking.

TOLD SAILOR OF LINDBERGH FAMILY MOVES

Hostility of Defense Lawyer Protested by Prosecution

BULLETIN

Flemington, N. J., Jan. 7.—(AP)—Betty Gow collapsed today as she left the courtroom following three hours of testimony in the Bruno Richard Hauptmann murder trial.

Celone Lindbergh and Miss Gow, the nursemaid for his kidnapped infant son, spent the noon recess in conference with prosecution officials. Their luncheon was sent in to the courtroom from the Union Hotel, across the street. Miss Gow's eyes were red from weeping, she appeared under a strain, and before entering the courtroom for the afternoon session she carefully powdered her face, and struggled to regain her composure.

She was excused from the witness stand at 1:14 P. M., CST, to day after nearly three hours of testimony.

The defense brought four new names into the trial as she was cross-examined.

The names were: Nellie O'Connell, Paulette and Louise Duboise, Miss Wagner.

Miss Gow denied knowing any of them. She was asked if she remembered Nellie O'Connell on the steamer that brought her to America the first time. She did not. The others were not immediately identified in the examination.

By WILLIAM A. KINNEY
(Copyright, 1935, by The Associated Press.)

Flemington, N. J., Jan. 7.—(AP)—Bruno Richard Hauptmann's defender today drew from Betty Gow, Scotch nursemaid, acknowledgment that she told her sailor friend "Red" Johnson "and probably others" of the Lindbergh family movements.

The nursemaid, whose charge was the kidnapped and slain baby Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., became the object of vigorous attack by the defense immediately after she finished direct testimony for the state in which she identified the undershirt worn by the child on the last night she saw it and described the scene following discovery of the Lindbergh's loss.

In Line of Defense
The cross-examination was pointed to the line announced previously by the defense, an attempt to show that the kidnapping was plotted in the Lindbergh home by others than the family members and carried out by two men and two women.

"Red" Johnson was a sailor on a yacht owned by one of the Morgan partners. He was acquainted with Betty Gow and she acknowledged on the stand that she went to movies with him.

Today's Market Reports

MARKETS
at a GLANCE

(By The Associated Press)

New York—

Stocks firm; steels and rails

move higher.

Bonds improved; U. S. govern-

ments resistant.

Curb steady; specialties improve.

Foreign exchanges quiet; sterling

heavy.

Cotton higher; trade and spot

house buying.

Sugar higher; bullish quota fig-

ures.

Coffee quiet; commission house

buying.

Chicago—

Wheat firm; Roosevelt message

bullish.

Corn, higher; decreasing supplies.

Cattle 25c higher; top \$11.50.

Hogs 15¢25 up; top \$8.10.

Chicago Grain Table

(By The Associated Press)

Open High Low Close

WHEAT—

Jan. 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01

May 1.00 1.01 1.00 1.01

July93 .94 .93 .94

Sept92 .93 .92 .92

CORN—

Mar90 .91 .90 .91

May85 .86 .85 .86

July82 .83 .82 .83

Sept81 .82 .81 .82

OATS—

Jan.54 .54 .54 .54

May48 .48 .48 .48

July44 .44 .44 .44

Sept44 .44 .44 .44

RYE—

May75 .76 .75 .76

July76 .76 .76 .76

Sept75 .75 .75 .75

BARLEY—

May81 .81 .81 .81

July73 .73 .73 .73

LARD—

Jan. 12.97 13.00 12.92 12.92

May 13.25 13.35 13.25 13.27

July 13.45 13.52 13.42 13.47

BELLIES—

Jan. 16.80 16.87 16.80 16.85

May 16.80 16.87 16.80 16.85

Chicago Cash Grain

Chicago, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Wheat—

No. 1 hard 1.10½; No. 2 hard 1.09½

at 1.10.

Corn, new, No. 2 mixed 1.04,

mainly white; No. 3 mixed 95; No. 3

yellow 96; No. 4 yellow 92.94; No. 2

white 1.05½; No. 3 white 1.02

at 1.03½.

Oats, No. 3 white 58.

Barley 75.122.

track country station.

Soy beans No. 2 yellow 1.19 net

Timothy seed 16.60/17.85 cwt.

Clover seed 15.65/22.90 cwt.

No rye or buckwheat.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Hogs—

26,000 including 11,000 direct; mar-

ket 15¢25 higher than Friday;

weights above 230 lbs 8.00/8.10; top

8.10; 140-220 lbs 7.00/8.00; slaugh-

ter pigs 5.25/7.00; good packing

sows 7.20/7.40; light hogs, good

and choice 140-160 lbs 6.75/7.00;

light weight 160-200 lbs 6.75/7.00;

medium weight 200-250 lbs 7.75/8.00;

8.10; heavy weight 250-350 lbs 8.00/8.10;

packing sows, medium and

good 275-550 lbs 6.50/7.50; pigs,

good and choice 100-140 lbs 5.25/5.50/7.00.

Cattle 13,000 commercial; 1500

government; calves, 3000 commercial;

500 government; very active

market on all killing classes; fully

25 higher all through the list ex-

cept on vealers; steers and year-

lings mostly 9.50/11.00 on better

grades; top 11.50 paid for yearlings

and light steers; not many heavy

steers in crop; lower grades all

weights 8.50 down to 5.50; best heif-

ers 9.25; very active market on

common and medium heifers all

weights; best sausage bulls 4.25;

slaughter cattle and vealers; steers,

good and choice 550-900 lbs 8.00/

10.75; 900-1100 lbs 8.50/11.00; 1100-

1300 lbs 8.50/11.50; 1300-1500 lbs

9.00/11.50; common and medium

550-1150 lbs 3.75/9.00; heifers, good

and choice 550-750 lbs 4.75/8.75;

common and medium 3.25/6.75;

cows, good 4.75/6.25; common and

medium 2.75/4.75; low cutter and

cutter 1.90/2.75; bulls (yearlings

excluded), good (beef), 3.75/4.75;

cutter, common and medium 3.00/

4.25; vealers, good and choice 5.25/

7.75; medium 4.25/5.25; cull and

common 3.50/4.50; stocker and

feeder cattle; steers, good and

choice 500-1050 lbs 4.75/8.75; com-

mon and medium 3.50/4.75.

Sheep 20,000; fat lambs slow;

indications around 25 lower but bulk

slaughter offerings as yet without

bids; sheep and feeding lambs

steady; bulk slaughter ewes 3.50/

4.25; best quotable around 4.50;

feeding lambs 5.00/7.25 according

to kind; slaughter sheep and lambs

lambs, 90 lbs down, good and

choice 8.25/9.25; common and med-

ium 6.10/8.40; ewes, 90-150 lbs

good and choice 3.25/4.50; all

weights, common and medium 3.00

3.75; feeding lambs 50-75 lbs

good and choice 6.25/7.25.

Official estimated receipts tomor-

row: cattle 8000 commercial; 500

government; hogs 26,000; sheep 11,

900.

Chicago Produce

Chicago, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Potatoes—

87; on track 156; total U. S. ship-

ments Saturday 799; Sunday 50;

about steady; supplies moderate;

demand and trading moderate;

sacked per cwt Wisconsin round

whites U. S. No. 1, 82½/87½; fine

quality 90; commercial grade 75;

Idaho russets U. S. No. 1, 1.55/1.60;

Apples 1.00/1.75 per lb; grape-

fruit 1.25/3.50 per box; lemons 3.00

5.00 per box; oranges 2.50/3.75

per box.

Poultry, live, 18 trucks, hens firm

balance steady; hens 4½ lbs up 15;

under 4½ lbs 12½; leghorn hens

10; rock springs 18; colored 17; leg-

horn 13; roosters 10; hen turkeys

20; young toms 18; old 16; No. 2,

14; ducks 4½ lbs pp 20/21; small

15; geese 16; capons 6-7 lbs, 22.

Dressed turkeys, steady; young

toms 26; old 21; young hens 25; old

22; No. 2, 18.

Butter 62½; steady; creamery—

specials (93 score) 32½/33; extras

(92) 32; extra firsts (90-91) 30½/

31½; firsts (88-89) 28½/29½; sec-

onds (86-87) 27/28; standards (90

centralized carlots) 31.

Eggs 25½; unsettled; extra firsts

26½/27; fresh graded firsts 26;

current receipts 25; refrigerator

firsts 22½; standards 22½; extras

22½.

Wall Street

(By The Associated Press)

Alleged 14; Am Can 116½; A T

& T 105½; Amc 124; Ad Ref 25½;

Barnsdall 7; Bendix 41 1/2; Beth

Stl 33½; Borden 25½; Borg War-

ner 30½; Can Pac 15½; Case 59½;

Commonwealth 50 1/4; Con Oil

65½; Curtis W 2½; Erie R R 13½;

Firestone 18; Fox Film A 13; Gen

Mot 33½; Gold Dust 18; Kenn 18½;

Kroger 28½; Mont Ward 29½;

Paskard 5½; Penney 71½; Phillips

Pet 16½; Pullman 50; Radio 5½;

Seas Roe 39½; Stand Oil N J 43½;

Studebaker 34½; T N Corp 21½;

Tex Gulf Sul 35; Un Carbide 47½;

U S Stl 39½; Walgreen 29½.

U. S. Govt. Bonds

(By The Associated Press)

3½s 103.21

1st 4½s 103.12

4th 4½s 103.12

Treas 4½s 113.9

Treas 4s 108.31

Treas 3½s 107.6

HOLC 4s 109.30

HOLC 3s 99.25

HOLC 2½s 96.26.

Chicago Stocks

(By The Associated Press)

Asbestos Mfg 21½; Bendix 41

17½; Berghoff 24½; Butler

Bros 7½; Cen Ill Pub Svc pf 14½;

Chi Corp 2½; Chi Corp pf 30; Com

monwealth Edis 50; Cord Corp 4½;

Gt Lakes Dredge 17½; Hour-Her B

8½; Lib McEn & Lib 7½; Prima

3½; Swift & Co 19½; Swift Intl

35.

Local Markets

MILK PRICE

The price of milk delivered in

the last half of December is \$1.567

per cwt. for 4 per cent milk deliv-

ered and accepted.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

JANUARY 7

Francis Hemminger, 90 Ottawa

ave., master mechanic.

Edward Jerome McKenney, 9.

Related Report

Jan. 6—Jacqueline Marie Judge,

60 Jan. 4—Supervisor Albert L. Wil-

lis of Lee Center.

Lodge News

DEMOLAY PRACTICE

The DeMolay officers will prac-

tice Wednesday evening at 7 o'-

clock.

K. C. WILL MEET

A social session will follow the

regular meeting of the Knights of

Columbus at their club home this

evening.

I. O. O. F. INSTALLATION

Installation of officers will fea-

ture the meeting of the Odd Fel-

lows tomorrow evening. A social

session will follow.

K. T. REHEARSALS

Officers of Dixon Commandery,

No. 21, Knights Templar will meet

at the Masonic Temple Tuesday

evening at 7:30 for rehearsal for

the annual battalion inspection to

be conducted Tuesday evening Jan.

29. Sir Knight David Bertrix Pinney

of Lewistown, Grand Sword Bearer

of the Grand Commandery,

Knights Templar of Illinois will be

the inspecting officer. A social

session will follow.

U. S. POWER PLANT

Washington, Jan. 7.—(AP)—

The Federal Power Commission an-

nounced today a plan for a Federal

power plant to supply 12 large gov-

ernment buildings in New York

City has been filed with the Public

Works Administration.

WAS HEAVY BUDGET

Washington, Jan. 7.—(AP)—

This was a heavier budget today

than last year. The bulky message,

871 pages, weighed 3 pounds, 14

ounces. The 1935 budget weighed

three ounces less.

In a battle to the death between

two buck deer on Salmon Creek in

the Santa Barbara National forest,

California, one of the duellists was

antlered over a 500-foot bluff and

killed.

PERSONAL
PARAGRAPHS

W. C. Thomson has entered the

Katherine Bethea hospital for

treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawson from

Franklin Grove did their week-end

business in Dixon stores Saturday

afternoon and evening.

January Sale at the Marilyn

Shop.

The Rev. Brindel from Mt. Morris

was in Dixon Saturday visiting

friends.

George Emmert from Nachusa

township traded with Dixon mer-

chants Saturday night.

—You will find items of 50, 25

and 10 years ago in today's Tele-

graph on page 8.

Mr. Beechley of Franklin Grove

was a week end shopper in this

community.

Andrew Rhinehart from Frank-

lin Grove did his Saturday trading

in this city.

—January Sale at the Marilyn

Shop.

Robert Herbst of Palmyra town-

ship visited friends on Dixon

streets and traded here over the

week end.

Paul McGinnis of Palmyra town-

ship was a Dixon business visitor

over the week-end.

Arthur Hoban from Nachusa



Social Calendar

(Call Mrs. E. H. Holdridge, Society Editor, for Social Items.)

Monday
Practical Club and Husbands—Mrs. Carl Buchner, 317 East Everett street.

Peoria Avenue Reading Club—Mrs. C. A. Todd, 423 N. Galena avenue.

Chapter A.C. Ill. P. E. O.—Mrs. H. A. Ahrens, 319 Peoria avenue.
Installation Officers Ladies G. A. R.—G. A. R. Hall.

Tuesday
Joint Installation U. S. W. V. Camp and Auxiliary—G. A. R. Hall.
Phidian Art Club—Mrs. E. H. Prince, 709 E. Second St.

Presbyterian Auxiliary—Mrs. H. C. Bartholomew, 733 Third St.
South Dixon Unit, Home Bureau—Mrs. Clark Young, Route 4.
Grace W. M. S.—Grace church.
Stjernman Club—Mrs. John Bohnstiel, 203 Peoria Ave.
Y. W. M. S.—Mrs. Lair.

Wednesday
Legi. Auxil. y—Legion Hall.
Palmyra Mutual Aid—Mrs. Keith Karts, Palmyra.

Reading Club—Mrs. Geo. Van Nuy, 204 N. Chamberlain St.
Harmon Unit of Home Bureau—Mrs. Joe Lund, north of Harmon.
Wawokiyi Club—Mrs. Walter Hoyle, River Road, Palmyra, west of town.

High School P.T.A. Study Class—Music Room.
Golden Rule Class—Mrs. Alois Dogwiler, 503 First Avenue.

Prairieville Soc Circle—Mrs. Roman Wolf, 1014 Brinton Ave.

Thursday
W. M. S.—St. Paul's Lutheran Church.
Gap Grove P. T. A.—Palmyra Town Hall.

Thursday
Book Review, "Oil for Lamps of China"—Mrs. H. U. Bardwell, 612 E. Second St.
Palmyra Unit Home Bureau—Mrs. Chas. McCord, 312 Sherman avenue.

SEEKING GOOD

(By Joseph Fort Newton.)

"WHY is it," asks a woman reader, "that so many people always see the bad, sad side of life? Is it because they are unable to discover the good things in the situation? Or do they love the ugly?"

No. Not unable. It is a mental obsession, due to the fixed idea of a world which emphasizes the evil and the ugly at the expense of interest in the good. The evil is existing, the good dull. Sin is news, perhaps because it is unusual. But one would not think so, after reading some of our new novels. The nose for nastiness is almost morbid among our new writers. If the old fiction left out the bad, the new leaves out the good.

A recent widely read story purports to give a picture of life in a Pennsylvania town. It is vivid, detailed, well written, but there is hardly a decent person in the book.

"hero" if such a weakling deserves the name is a college man; his wife is a college girl. Yet they lead a parade of shabby men and shady women living shoddy lives in an orgy of filth.

For the people in the story life vibrates to two ideas, and only two "passing out" with liquor, and "going the limit" with sex. No other idea seems to enter the head of anybody in the book.

If this is all of life in any American town, it is time to close our colleges and shut up our churches—our society is a failure, our civilization a pig-pen. It is sheer savagery.

Of course it is a false picture, but it does show us what life looks like when all the moral lights are turned out. It is the mood of the day, and if we look for the evil and ugly we find it.

It does not mean that the writer of the story is foul-minded; it is a victim of the current obsession. We must see both good and bad, see straight and in proportion, if we would see the truth.

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Afternoon Unit Meeting Friday

The Dixon Afternoon Unit of the Home Bureau met at the home of Mrs. Clara Slick on Friday, Jan. 4, for an all day meeting with a delicious picnic dinner at noon. Ten members and several guests were present. Several new members were present and received a warm welcome.

Mrs. Tippet called the meeting to order. Roll call was answered by each member reporting her activities in contributing to the family income.

After the usual business was taken care of the meeting was turned over to Mrs. Syverud, who gave the lesson on "Easy Entertaining."

The meeting then adjourned to meet again on January 25th with Mrs. Smyth, on College avenue. The local leaders will give the lesson on "Healthy Childhood."

All members please try to be present.

ALL DAY MEETING WAWOKIYE CLUB WEDNESDAY

The Wawokiyi Club will hold an all day meeting Wednesday with Mrs. Walter Hoyle on the River road, in Palmyra, west of Dixon.

Tested RECIPES

By MRS. ALEXANDER GEORGE

RAISED DOUGHNUT RECIPE

(Breakfast Menu)

Orange Juice

Soft Cooked Eggs

Raised Doughnuts

Celery and Corn Soup

Pear Sauce

Tea

(Dinner Menu)

Sliced Roast Pork

Sweet Potato and Apple Slices

Bread

Apricot Sauce

Chocolate Nut Cookies

Coffee

RAISED DOUGHNUTS

1 cake compressed yeast

1 cup milk

1 cup sugar

1 teaspoon salt

1 teaspoon cinnamon

1-2 teaspoon nutmeg

2 eggs

2 tablespoons butter, melted

4 1-2 cups flour

Heat milk to lukewarm, add yeast and 2 tablespoons sugar. Add 2 cups flour and beat 2 minutes. Cover with cloth and set in room of moderate temperature (72 degrees) for 1 1-2 hours. Add rest of ingredients and mix well. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk, roll out on floured board and cut out with doughnut cutter. Place on a floured board, cover with cloth and let rise one hour. Fry in deep hot fat until well browned (about 3 minutes is required). Turn the doughnuts but once during the frying. Drain and serve plain or covered with collection's or granulated sugar.

Sweet Potato and Apple Slices

2 cups sliced raw sweet potatoes

2 cups sliced apples

1-2 teaspoon salt

1-4 teaspoon paprika

1-4 teaspoon cloves

1-4 teaspoon cinnamon

1 tablespoon brown sugar

2 tablespoons butter

1 cup water

Blend potatoes, apples and seasonings. Pour into buttered pan. Dot with butter and add water. Cover and bake 30 minutes. Remove lid and bake 10 minutes to brown top.

Blend sugar mixed with cloves and cinnamon makes a good topping to serve on waffles or pancakes. Or course plenty of butter will be required.

W. F. M. S. Met With Mrs. Stansell at Parsonage Thursday

The W. F. M. S. of the M. E. church held its January meeting at the parsonage with Mrs. Stansell as hostess. The meeting was largely attended. Mrs. Gebhardt had charge of devotions after which the usual business of the society was transacted. Miss Flora Seals then conducted her stewardship program, closing with several prayers being offered. Mrs. Stansell sang a solo at this time. "Beautiful Japan," which was much enjoyed. It was a varied program as letters were read from missionaries. Bible women from three countries, namely, Japan, China and India. Mrs. Deutsch in her very able manner gave the study chapter on Japan. Mrs. Crawford Thomas favored with a solo about China. All ladies taking part on the program were dressed in costumes which made it more impressive.

It was different from the usual program but proved to be very interesting.

Byron O. E. S. Will Install Officers of 1935 This Evening

Byron, Jan. 7—Byron chapter 394 Order of the Eastern Star, will install the following officers for 1935 this evening at Masonic hall: worthy matron, Ruth Alden; worthy patron, Harry Bittner; associate matron, Agnes Bittner; associate patron, Leo Piper; secretary, Helen Spoon; treasurer, Elmer Stukenberg; conductress, Carrie Crickett; associate conductress, Cora Haines; marshal, Nerva McKee; organist, Elizabeth Champlin; Ada, Mattie McNurlin; Ruth, Gertrude Stukenberg; Esther, Vera Nott; Martha, Evelyn Vincent; Elect, Nellie Blanchard; warder, Leta Barry; sentinel, C. C. Crickette.

Installing officers are: Ina Freilay, past matron, installing officer; Bertha Lynn, past matron, installing chaplain; and Ardis Sherman, retiring matron, installing marshal.

Supper will be served at 6:30 P. M. Installation ceremonies will begin at 8 P. M.

STUDY CLASS TO MEET WEDNESDAY

The High School Parent-Teacher Study Class will meet Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the music room at the high school. Mrs. Charles LePage will conduct the lesson on "The Adolescent Child." All mothers of high school pupils, and those of the seventh and eighth grade children, are cordially invited to attend.

HARMON UNIT TO MEET WITH MRS. LUND

The Harmon Unit of the Home Bureau will meet with Mrs. Joe Lund, two and one-half miles north of Harmon, Wednesday, Jan. 9th. This is to be an all day meeting which will start at 10:30, as there is to be a lesson in the morning. A picnic dinner will be served at noon.

Beauty Ranks High in Yugo-Slavia



A royal beauty whose position in Yugo-Slavia is next to that of Queen Marie is Princess Olga, above, wife of Regent Prince Paul, who really rules the country for the boy King Peter. Princess Olga, now 31, is the eldest daughter of Prince Nicholas of Greece and a sister of Princess Marina, who will wed Prince George of England. Her engagement to Christian of Denmark once was announced, but later the match was broken. Rumor also betrothed her to W. B. Leeds, Jr., son of the American tinplate king. She married Paul in 1923.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Sensible Health Rules

Bring Zest to Meals

Not only should the housewife prepare good meals and have food that is of the best, but also she should subtly establish sensible health rules within her domain so that her meals will be the more appreciated.

For instance, have fresh air in the rooms at almost all times. A little air, even when it is cold, staves off that heavy, sluggish feeling. From time to time air the whole house very thoroughly, and always have windows open at night.

The old idea that night air was bad for one has been exploded, and people who have slept in airy rooms are ready for breakfast in the morning.

Have meals served on time so that the family will not have to nibble between meals, but do not let anyone go to bed actually hungry. Give something light such as a cup of warm milk and crackers.

Allow plenty of time for meals, as there is nothing better for the digestion than leisure at the table.

Seven Old Tin Cans

Equal One Footstool

Footstools, and home-made ones at that, are coming back into favor. Here's how to make one inexpensively:

Save your old tomato cans or other empty cans of similar size. Cover them with an old stocking and sew together. Then cover them with cardboard and around and over the color scheme of your room. Seven cans are required.

Old tins can also be covered with pretty silk or any washable material and used for flower pots.

Cocktail Combination

Grapefruit sections mixed with white cherries make a pleasing salad or cocktail combination. For the "dressier" affair serve in grapefruit cases.

Aspic Appetizer

Jellied aspic, to which chopped celery, green peppers and peas have been added, makes a good appetizer when served in small cubes and with lemon quarters.

W. M. S. TO MEET AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

The Women's Missionary Society of St. Paul's Lutheran church will meet Thursday at 2:30 in the church parlors. The hostesses will be Mrs. Otto Beier and Mrs. John Bohnstiel. Every member is urged to make a special effort to be present and start the new year well. All visitors are welcome.

W. M. S. TO MEET ON TUESDAY

The Women's Missionary Society of Grace Evangelical church will meet at the church at 2 P. M. Tuesday with Mrs. Mary Johann and Mrs. Lawrence Sheets as leaders. All women are invited to attend the meeting.

MRS. ESHLEMAN TO RETURN TO LANCASTER THIS WEEK

Mrs. Mary, nee Dillon Eshleman who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Washington Dillon in Sterling, will return this week to Lancaster.

December Marriage Is Now Announced

Announcement is made today of the marriage of Lewis Crouse f Eldena, and Miss Evelyn Potter of Pontiac.

The ceremony was performed in Ottawa, Saturday morning, Dec. 22, 1934. Mrs. Crouse who is the daughter of Mrs. May Potter, has many friends who join those of her husband, in wishing the couple much happiness. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crouse.

The bride and bridegroom will reside in Pontiac, where the groom is employed.

Y. W. M. S. TO MEET TUESDAY EVENING

The Young Women's Missionary Society of St. Paul's Lutheran church will meet on Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Mildred Lair, with Miss Ruth Bollman as the assisting hostess. Mrs. Vera Hughes and Miss Bernice Good will have charge of the lesson study. All members are asked to meet at the church at 7:00 so that all will have a way to go. Visitors are always welcome.

LADIES TO BE HONORED BY MEN'S CLUB

Ladies night will be celebrated by the Men's club of the First Methodist church at their monthly dinner to be held at 6:30 P. M. Tuesday. J. Stanley Brooks, entertainer, will impersonate Dickens' characters following the dinner, at which 200 people are expected to attend.

PALMYRA UNIT TO MEET ON THURSDAY

The Palmyra Unit of the Home Bureau will meet Jan. 10th in an all day meeting with a picnic dinner at noon, at the home of Mrs. Chas. McCord, 312 Sherman avenue.

EXPECT TO RESIDE IN STERLING SOON

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Dill of Knightstown, Ind. expect to move soon to Sterling to reside. Mrs. Dill is the former Helene Reynolds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Reynolds of N. Galena avenue.

SPENDING WINTER AT PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Lawrence and daughter, Mrs. Wheeler, and children of Sterling, are spending the winter at the Desert Inn, at Palm Springs, California.

ENTERTAINED FRIDAY AT LUNCHEON AND BRIDGE

Mrs. L. G. MacDonald entertained Friday at luncheon and bridge. Mrs. H. U. Bardwell received first prize and Mrs. Warren G. Murray consolation prize.

ENTERTAINED AT DINNER SUNDAY

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shaw entertained at Sunday dinner, Mrs. Shaw's grandmother, Mrs. Galt, and Mrs. Shaw's brother, John Dill, and wife, all of Sterling.

MOTHERS!

In treating children's colds, don't take chances. Use VICKS VapoRub.

PROVED BY 2 GENERATIONS

Extra Care Essential to Curb the Many Sled Deaths

By OLIVE ROBERTS BARTON

"We'll not take the car," I said.

"It's sheer suicide. That street out there is like glass. Come and look."

The family gathered round me at the front door.

"It was all right ten minutes ago," declared my husband. "But you are right. Look at that."

A car skidded toward our curb and stopped. Other machines were inching along like so many moles.

None of them was going in a straight line. Like three-legged dogs they had a windward slant. A wrecking car went by.

Just then a relative pulled up his car at the front and came in. He had his chains on and said he was going past our destination and finally with a short prayer I agreed to risk it. He waited until we finished our errand and brought us home. It is the homeward trip this story concerns.

On a Back Street

Deciding to avoid traffic he wheeled into a narrow back street. But others had the same idea. It was not only thick with cars, but resident motors were parked fast on both sides of the street. The itinerants crept between as best they could. It was nerve-racking business indeed.

The little street had a bend in its spine and above the waistline it graded up toward the shoulders. Suddenly I yelled from the back seat, "Look out. There are sleds."

Our driver swore softly. "Don't I see!" he snapped. "The little fools."

There were not two sleds but dozens snaking in and out among the cars. Many of them had a double burden. It was dark and even eyes of the unemployed passenger had a hard time seeing these small wreaths zig-zagging between slipping wheels. A driver trying to keep his machine from skidding into another car in that glazed Stygian hell could not possibly anticipate those unpredictable specks darting out from nowhere.

Tragedy Is Inevitable

I didn't breathe. A car ahead turned off to the right at a cross street. It performed a flying-Dutchman with its back wheels. A small sled with one small boy careened around it and missed it by an inch. A light there. I was seeing too much. I closed my eyes. And then we reached safety and home. I knew there would be a hurried call for the doctor in one home or another.

That was last night.

I have this morning's paper beside me. This on the front page: "Jimmy Smith sled-riding with playmates on Jones Street near Brown Avenue (that corner under the light) last night was struck at the intersection by a hit-and-run motorist. Police said it was the first sledding accident of the season. He was taken to Blank Hospital suffering from a fractured skull and internal injuries. Police started a search for the driver."

GOLDEN RULE CLASS TO MEET

The Golden Rule S. Class of St. Paul's church will hold their January meeting on Wednesday Jan. 9th at the home of Mrs. Mae Dogwiler with Mrs. Eva Liewing, Miss Rose Rudolph and Miss Florence Koepke as assisting hostesses.

READING CLUB TO MEET WEDNESDAY

The Reading Club will meet Wednesday evening with Mrs. George Van Nuy on Chamberlain street, instead of meeting with Mrs. Robert Warner.

PRAIRIEVILLE SOC. CIRCLE TO MEET WEDNESDAY

The Prairieville Social Circle will hold an all-day meeting with Mrs. Roman Wolf, 1014 Brinton ave., Wednesday. Election of officers will be held and all members of the circle are expected.

STJERNAN CLUB TO MEET TUESDAY

The Stjernan Club will meet on Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. John Bohnstiel, 203 Peoria Ave.

ATTY. JEROME DIXON VISITED MOTHER SUNDAY

Atty. Jerome Dixon of Chicago spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Margaret Dixon.

GAP GROVE P. T. A. TO MEET THURSDAY EVENING

The Gap Grove P. T. A. will meet Thursday evening in the Palmyra Town Hall.

(Additional Society on Page 2.)

ENTERTAINED AT SUPPER SUNDAY EVENING

Mrs. H. U. Bardwell entertained Sunday evening supper guests. The Misses Elda and Elberta Smith of Springfield were out of town guests.

NEWS of the CHURCHES

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Yesterday's record for Bible School attendance was as follows:

Men's class 39; Friolias, 36; Upstreamers 34; Young men, 26; True Blue 24; Young People 14. Total of all departments, 300.

Supt. James G. Leach announced that the school had made an average attendance of nearly 311 for 1934. The Children's Department assembled with the adult department at the close while a recognition service was held in honor of the forty-two members who made a perfect attendance record last year.

The following officers were elected and installed at the Christian Endeavor meeting last evening:

President, Marcella Bennett.

Vice Pres. Helen Rhodes.

Secretary, Lucille Rosenblum.

Asst. Secy., Verda Padgett.

Treasurer, Evelyn Schumacher.

Planists, Helen Rhodes and Marian Quaco.

Chorister, Leone Ort.

There was good attendance at last evening's preaching service.

Regular monthly meeting of the church board tonight at 7:30.

The Young People's Circle will meet tonight at 7:30 at the home of Miss Savilla Palmer, 610 Brinton Ave.

The Missionary Guild will meet Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Charles Roberts, 211 E. Fellows St.

The Gleasers Club will hold their monthly meeting at the church Tuesday afternoon at 2:30.

The Men's Class will hold their monthly meeting at the home of Frank Cunningham, 2003 W. 2nd street, Tuesday night.

All day meeting of the Ladies Aid Wednesday.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Read John 9.

The Upstreamers Class will hold a picnic supper Thursday evening at the home of Helen Young, 214 Peoria Ave.

Choir rehearsal Friday evening at 7:15.

Following are the names of those who were present at Bible School each Sunday of 1934: Elmer Rosenblum, Mrs. Calvin Brown, Ruth Marie Brown, Donald Brown, Kenneth Mumma, James Green, Gaile Green, Floyd Green, Lloyd Green, Charles Green, LeRoy Meador, Lois Meador, Mrs. J. A. Barnett, Everett Reese, Dorothy Reese, Mrs. E. Reese, James G. Leach, Clara Parks, Mrs. G. S. Parks, Nadine Padgett, Helen Rhodes, Mrs. Emma Seyster, Ethel Seyster, Wayne Means, Wayne Miller, Fred Peterson, Everett Rooker, Mrs. E. Rooker, Lois Rooker, Betty Allen, Evelyn Graf, Gladys Graf, Goldie Gigous, Myrtle Wakely, Jack Fish, W. C. Stauffer, T. N. Cunningham, Frank Cunningham, Beatrice Burdige, Irene Howe, Thelma Wombwell and Virginia Wombwell.

W. C. Stauffer has the record of eight consecutive years without missing.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH

A celebrated Australian actor, E. Stanley Brooks, in his premier American tour will give a dramatic presentation of Charles Dickens' characters tomorrow evening, Tuesday, in the dining room of the Methodist church. This program of humor, pathos, and drama will be brought to Dixon by the Methodist Men's Club in connection with their dinner at six-thirty. The occasion will be ladies night. Reservations should be in not later than Tuesday morning. The program will be free to those at the dinner. Any who cannot come to the dinner but wish to enjoy the program may do so by paying a small fee and coming at 7:45. Midweek service Wednesday evening at 7:30, and all are invited. A special invitation is extended to all mothers and anyone interested in the Mother's Auxiliary, to attend their meeting Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the church. The subject, "Psychiatry in Child-Life," will be discussed by a specialist from the State Hospital. Mrs. Goff will lead the devotional service. Children visitors will be entertained by Miss

Dixon Evening Telegraph

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With Full Leased Wire Service

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Single copies—5 cents.

THE TELEGRAPH'S PROGRAM FOR A GREATER DIXON

Increase Dixon's Population 1,000 each year.
Connect Dixon with the Inland Waterway System.

Pass a Zoning Law.

Enlarge Dixon's City Limits.

Abolish the Smoke Nuisance.

Repeal and Widen Streets in Business District.

Build a Municipal Bathing Beach.

Advertise the Beautiful Rock River Valley.

Develop Dixon as an Industrial and Trading Center.



THREE WAYS TO PREVENT RELEASE OF GUILTY

One of the things which the last year brought us was a new attitude toward our crime problem. We are no longer discouraged about it, or ready to admit that the problem is insoluble. Some of our most notorious law-breakers are under the ground and some of them are behind the bars, and we are beginning to see that putting them there isn't an impossible job, after all.

Nevertheless, our machinery for dealing with criminals needs overhauling; and one of the places that needs it the most is the courtroom where the crook stands trial.

Prof. Mason Ladd of the University of Iowa discussed needed changes in the law of evidence before the 32nd annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, in Chicago recently.

There are ways, says Prof. Ladd, by which we can make the conviction of guilty persons easier without increasing the hazards of an innocent man must face when he goes on trial. One of them is by tightening up the laws governing an alibi defense.

Let us provide, suggests Prof. Ladd, that where an accused person plans to plead an alibi he be required to give notice to the state's attorney in advance of the trial.

As things stand now, a man being tried in San Francisco can assert that he was in New York when the crime was committed, and it is practically impossible for the prosecution to meet his claim when it is sprung suddenly in the middle of the trial.

If advance notice were required, the state could make the necessary investigation ahead of time and marshal evidence to refute the claim, if the claim were false. Some states already have such a law; Prof. Ladd suggests that the law should be made universal.

Then, he continues, the state should be allowed to comment when a prisoner takes advantage of his constitutional rights and refuses to testify. In 42 of our states the criminal may refuse to testify and the prosecutor may not remark upon it in any way.

Surely no innocent man's rights would be jeopardized if the state were permitted to draw inferences from such silence.

Lastly, Prof. Ladd urges that criminal law be revised to permit the impeachment of one's own witnesses. As things stand now, a crook may bribe or intimidate the state's star witness so that that witness, on the stand, will give testimony contrary to his former statements—but the state cannot expose that witness before the jury, and the criminal wins by a technicality.

Here, again, a simple revision in procedure would make it harder for a guilty man to win acquittal. None of these changes would increase the hazards for an innocent man. As Prof. Ladd suggests, they would simply provide a fair trial for the state as well as for the defense.

SOCIETY'S DEPENDENTS

One of the most startling things about Relief Administrator Hopkins' recent announcement of new policies in the field of public relief is his declaration that fully 3,800,000 of the men and women now being supported by the government must be classified as "unemployables."

These are the people whose support is to be turned back to the states and cities; the physically and mentally unfit, the aged, the luckless persons who will never again be able to take their places among the wage-earners of the nation.

Everyone has always known, of course, that even the relief of full prosperity would not completely abolish our relief lists. But it comes as a shock to know that the total of unemployables is so very high.

The revelation graphically emphasizes our need for an inclusive old-age and health insurance scheme broad enough to touch all classes of society.

NEW DEAL WITH VENGEANCE

In its report Congress for new powers to deal with monopoly, the Federal Trade Commission outlines a program which would make most of the existing New Deal policies seem ultra-conservative.

To prevent one corporation from obtaining control over another by buying its stocks or assets, or by merging; to give the commission power to prohibit unfair business practices in any case which might even "affect" interstate commerce; to prohibit big corporations from getting favorable purchasing terms merely because of their size, and to require corporations to get rid of properties illegally acquired—here would be a new attitude toward big business, with a vengeance!

Would public sentiment permit such a change? It would be hard to say, offhand. Certainly Congress will have to do some thorough canvassing of sentiment if it proposes to act on these requests.

Business needs men who understand government as much as government needs men who are sensitive to the sound needs of business.—Dean Wallace B. Donham of Harvard Business School.

German unity must look back upon a long tradition before we can dare to build in this new Germany political constructions of any sort.—Robert Ley, chief of the German Labor Front.

Career System For All Governmental Employees Recommended By Board

Nation Urged to Attract Best Man to Govt. Services

New York—The career system for

employees of Federal, state and local governments is recommended

to the American people in the final

report of the Commission of Inquiry

into Public Service Personnel, by

Dr. L. D. Coffman, president of the

University of Minnesota, and chairman

of the Commission, at the Association

of the Bar of the City of New York,

42 West 44th Street in New York City.

To attract the best man power to

government service in the United

States, and to make governments

function more efficiently, it is im-

perative that government employ-

ment be placed on a career basis so

that it will become a career while

life work, with entrance open and

attractive to young men and women

of capacity and character, and with

opportunity of advancement

through service and growth to posts

of distinction and honor, the Com-

mission finds.

The Commission, in its final re-

port, stresses the vital need for the

immediate adoption of a nation-

wide program to improve the qual-

ity of government personnel in the

United States, where today 175,000

independents units in various

branches of government employ 3-

250,000 persons and spend in salar-

ies some four and a half billion

dollars a year. The number of em-

ployees and the amount spent for

salaries, the report states, has been

reduced during the past four years.

Report Has Unanimous Approval

The report, which has the unani-

mous approval of the Commission's

members, is based on a year's study

of the problems involved and con-

sultations with representative gov-

ernment, business and educational

leaders at public and private hear-

ings in various sections of the

country. The Commission is an in-

dependent body of inquiry and is

making this report directly to the

American people.

Members of the Commission in

addition to Dr. Coffman, chairman,

include:

Louis Brownlow, director, Public

Administration Clearing House,

Chicago, Ill.;

Ralph Budd, president, Chicago,

Burlington & Quincy Railroad,

Chicago, Ill.;

Arthur L. Day, vice president,

Corning Glass Works, Corning,

N. Y.;

Charles E. Merriam, chairman,

Department of Political Science,

University of Chicago, Chicago,

Ill.

Dr. Luther Gulick, director, In-

stitute of Public Administration,

Columbia University, New York,

N. Y., is director of the research

and for the Civil Service Com-

mission in the Federal govern-

ment, and in state and local

governments, where

necessary for the adequate

maintenance of the merit

system.

Extension of classification

and salary standardization to the

Federal services outside

the District of Columbia.

Extension of the merit system

to the personnel of state and

local governmental agencies

and for the Civil Service Com-

mission.

General Recommendations

Prominent among the general

recommendations of the Commis-

sion are:

1. Establishment of a career

basis for the general appoint-

ment services through sub-di-

vision into five broad career

services, as follows:

(a) The administrative service

(b) The professional and tech-

nical service

(c) The clerical service

(d) The skilled and trades ser-

vice

(e) The unskilled service

These would take the place, in

recruitment, of present minute civil

service classifications.

2. Provision in each career ser-

vice group for:

(a) Recruitment geared to the

existing American educa-

tional system

(b) Competitive entrance ex-

aminations for all positions

(c) Professional associations and

by legally established profes-

sional bodies for all profes-

sional and technical positions

(d) Establishment of a proba-

tionary period of not less

than six months before an

appointment becomes perma-

nent

(e) Advancement on the basis of

merit to the highest non-pol-

itical positions including

many not now under civil

service

(f) Adequate provision for trans-

fer both within each career

service group and from one

group to another

(g) Higher salaries for the top

positions

(h) Adequate retirement and

pension provisions

3. Provision by personnel offi-

cers and general administra-

tors to prevent stagnation of

personnel through:

(a) Developing contacts between

superiors and subordinates

(b) Encouraging training in the

service

(c) Maintaining service records

(d) Facilitating transfers particu-

larly during early stages of

an employee's career

(e) A system of recruitment, ap-

pointment and probation

which will insure the ap-

pointment of thoroughly cap-

able persons only

(f) Periodic service records with

a procedure for transfer, ad-

justment, and reduction of

pay with reduction of service

(g) The reclassification of super-

annuated employees

(d) An adequate administrative

procedure for discipline or

discharge from the service

5. Establishment of cooperation

between Federal personnel

administrations and state

and local administrations

through such measures as:

(a) Joint use of eligible lists

(b) Joint preparation and con-

duct of examinations

(c) Development of technical

studies

6. Establishment of similar co-

operations and agencies.

2. The repeal of—

(a) All general legislation pre-

scribing residence require-

ments or geographic ap-

pointment of appointments

(b) All national, state and local

measures setting a definite

term for appointive admin-

istrative officials

(c) Section 213 of the Economy

Act of 1932, which requires

the discharge of one member

of a married couple when

both are employed in the

Federal service

3. All laws so that they will

adequately recognize the war

service of veterans without

conflicting with merit prin-

ciples or the efficiency of

public service

4. Establishment or designation

of a personnel officer in

every department or agency

of adequate size in Federal,

state and local governments.

5. Increase in the appropriations

for personnel administration

and for the Civil Service

Commission in the Federal

government, and in state and

local governments, where

necessary for the adequate

maintenance of the merit

system.

6. Extension of classification

and salary standardization to the

Federal services outside

the District of Columbia.

7. Extension of the merit system

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sional and technical positions

(d) Establishment of a proba-

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service

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service group and from one

group to another

(g) Higher salaries for the top

positions

Text of President's Message on Budget

Washington, Jan. 7.—(AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's budget message to congress today follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

The budget of the United States government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, of which this message is definitely a part, is transmitted herewith for your consideration. It deals principally with the money carried in the general and special accounts of the government, which constitute the great bulk of the general fund, as this fund is shown on the first page of the daily treasury statement. The remainder of the general fund consists mainly of moneys carried in trust accounts, which are not strictly government moneys, and therefore enter only incidentally into the financial picture presented by the general budget summary.

REVIEW OF FISCAL YEAR

The total expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, as shown in the general budget summary and supporting schedules, amounted to \$7,105,900,000 in round figures. Of this amount, the sum of \$1,086,000,000 was spent for the operation and maintenance of the regular departments and establishments of the government, \$556,000,000 to meet veterans' pensions and benefits, \$757,000,000 for interest on the national debt, \$360,000,000 for statutory debt retirements, and \$63,000,000 for tax refunds, making in the aggregate \$2,822,000,000. The remainder of the total expenditures for that year, amounting to \$4,283,900,000, was spent for recovery and relief. The general purposes to which this amount was applied are set forth in detail in supporting schedule No. 3. It will be seen that this amount was expended approximately as follows:

Agricultural aid.....	\$ 847,000,000
Relief	1,844,400,000
Public works	653,500,000
Aid to home owners.....	194,900,000
Reconstruction finance corporation.....	584,600,000
Miscellaneous	158,600,000

Total

Part Repayable

A part of this expenditure of \$4,283,900,000 for recovery and relief is repayable; indeed, substantial repayments have already been made to the government. Loans amounted to \$732,000,000, and subscriptions to capital stock and preferred shares to \$926,000,000, making a total of \$1,658,000,000 which may be regarded as repayable expenditures made during the fiscal year 1934. The part regarded as nonrepayable totals \$2,725,900,000. This sum has been spent mainly for grants, aids, public-works projects, and administrative expenses.

The total receipts of the government for the fiscal year 1934 reached in the aggregate \$3,115,500,000. Of this amount \$2,640,600,000 came from internal revenue, \$134,400,000 from customs, \$152,600,000 from miscellaneous revenues, and \$89,900,000 from receipts due to the realization upon assets. Income tax supplied \$818,000,000 of internal revenues; miscellaneous taxes (e. g., estate, capital stock, liquor, tobacco, stamp and excise taxes), \$1,469,000,000, and processing taxes \$353,000,000. Since the processing taxes are appropriated for the use of the agricultural adjustment administration, their total should be subtracted from the aggregate receipts shown above in order to arrive at the general receipts of the government.

General Receipts

The general receipts \$2,762,500,000, excluding processing taxes, approximately equaled the regular expenditures for the year, a fact which should be duly recognized.

The deficit at the end of the fiscal year 1934, as shown in the general budget summary, was \$3,989,500,000 in round figures. After deducting \$359,900,000 for statutory debt retirements during 1934, the resulting net deficit financed from borrowings was \$3,629,600,000. The gross increase in the national debt amounted \$4,514,400,000, making a total debt of \$27,053,000,000 as indicated in supporting schedule No. 5. This addition to the debt during 1934 included the financing of the net deficit of \$3,629,600,000 and an increase of \$884,800,000 in the cash balance of the general and special accounts as shown in supporting schedule No. 4.

The Economic Situation

Because of its profound influence on the federal budget, the economic situation may be briefly summarized at this point. Business was substantially more active during the fiscal year 1934 than in either of the two preceding fiscal years. At the opening of the year, in July 1933 producers were increasing their operations sharply reflecting in part larger orders placed in anticipation of code regulations. There was a temporary decline in output in the autumn and early winter, in response to an over-accumulation of inventories during this period, but production again advanced during the last half of the fiscal year. Industrial output for the period as a whole, when measured by the federal reserve board index, was 25 per cent greater than in the year 1933 and only slightly below the level of the fiscal year 1931. The degree of recovery varied in the different industries. Production of non-durable goods, which had declined only moderately during the depression, approached within 1 per cent its 1924-25 average, while output in the durable-goods group, where prices showed relatively small declines since 1929, was 38 per cent below its average in those years. Construction activity financed by private individuals continued to be restricted in amount, although public construction increased. This result was in no way surprising in view of the enormous sums spent in permanent structures, in many cases in excess of

actual requirements, during the period of 1925-29.

Employment Expanded

The average volume of industrial employment expanded in proportion to production, and the total number of unemployed at the end of the fiscal year 1934, although still very large, decreased by about 2 millions, as compared with June 1933, and 4 millions, as compared with the worst point of the depression, which fell in March 1933. Reflecting higher wage rates and an expansion in hourly worked, industrial payrolls averaged sharply higher over the year. Distribution of commodities at retail to consumers increased, but in smaller proportions than output, with the result that inventories of manufactured goods showed a net growth over the year ended June 30, 1934.

At the end of the fiscal year 1934 the bureau of labor statistics index of wholesale commodity prices stood at 74.8 per cent of its 1926 average, as compared with 66.3 per cent on June 30, 1933, and 59.6 per cent early in March 1933. The sharpest rise in prices took place in farm products which were affected by anticipation of smaller crops during the summer of 1934. The rise in agricultural prices more than offset the decrease in farm output, and the farmers' cash income, including governmental rental and benefit payments, was 34 per cent higher than in the fiscal year 1933. Corporate profits, aided by larger volume as well as by inventory appreciation, also increased considerably.

Following the close of the fiscal year 1934, output in basic industries fell sharply through September, reflecting particularly an over-accumulation of inventories in the steel and textile products and the delay in the placing of orders for autumn merchandise because of uncertainties as to the effect of the drought. Industrial prices, however, remained relatively stable and prices of farm products and foods moved into closer alignment with prices of non-agricultural commodities. In retail markets, goods continue to move in sustained volume with the result that inventories were reduced to lower levels and output was again increasing in the final quarter of the calendar year 1934.

Condition of Fiscal Year

The total expenditure requirements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, are estimated at approximately \$8,581,000,000, as shown in the general budget summary. Of this amount, the sum of \$3,321,000,000 is for regular expenditures, and \$5,260,000,000 for recovery and relief. The regular expenditures are for the following general purposes:

Operation and maintenance of the regular:

Departments and	
Veterans' Pensions	\$1,235,000,000
and Benefits	610,000,000
Interest on the	
national debt	835,000,000
Tax refunds (excluding	
processing taxes).....	68,000,000
Subtotal	2,748,000,000
Debt retirements	573,000,000
Total	\$3,321,000,000

The amount of \$1,235,000,000 mentioned above, includes \$200,000,000 for expenditures estimated to be made this year from an additional sum of approximately \$125,000,000 which will be required for 1935 to make up deficiencies in the appropriations for the regular departments and establishments, including the veterans' administration. Of this additional sum, approximately \$65,000,000 will be required to meet the needs of the veterans' administration due to the application of new laws or revised rules pertaining to service-connected disabilities.

Of the total expenditures for recovery and relief, \$788,000,000 are for the agricultural adjustment administration and the refunding of processing taxes, while \$4,472,000,000 are devoted to other purposes in the recovery and relief program. During the first 5 months of the current fiscal year the government expended for recovery and relief, \$1,712,000,000 or at the rate of about \$350,000,000 per month.

A summary of the aggregate amounts expended for recovery and relief from February 1, 1932, to November 3, 1934, shows a total figure of \$8,164,900,000. This expenditure has been distributed approximately as follows:

Agricultural Aid	\$1,337,300,000
Relief	2,783,000,000
Public Wks.	1,226,200,000
Aid to Home	306,300,000
RPC	2,351,200,000
Miscellaneous	160,900,000
TOTAL	\$8,164,900,000

From February 1, 1932, to November 3, 1934—nearly 3 years—provision for recovery and relief through appropriations and authorizations reached a grand total of \$14,412,400,000. Of this total there remained unexpended on November 3, \$6,247,500,000, a large part of which has already been obligated by the treasury. The sum of approximately \$900,000,000 from the unobligated portion must, however, be made available for transfer to emergency relief needs during the remaining months of the current fiscal year. Recommendation is therefore made that the congress provide for the immediate transfer of such unobligated portion for relief during the transition period from direct relief to work relief as outlined in my annual message.

Nearly Exhausted

Appropriations for emergency relief purposes will be completely exhausted early in February. Hence it

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Cystex

is vitally necessary that unobligated balances of moneys already appropriated be immediately available to care for the unemployed during the remainder of the fiscal year 1935 and the transition period. Through such action no new appropriation will be required to carry out relief needs for the current fiscal year.

The total receipts for the fiscal year 1935, are estimated at \$3,711,000,000. After deducting from this amount the processing taxes, estimated at \$589,000,000, there remains \$3,122,000,000 to be applied against other expenditures of the government.

The income tax for 1935 is estimated to yield \$234,000,000 more than in 1934, or a total of \$1,051,000,000. The receipts from miscellaneous internal-revenue taxes, exclusive of processing taxes, are expected to produce \$60,000,000 more in 1935 than in 1934, thus bringing the total yield up to \$1,543,000,000. It is estimated that customs will show a decrease for 1935 under 1934 of about \$26,000,000, due to the Cuban sugar agreement and the foreign-trade situation in general. Miscellaneous revenues and other receipts from the realization of certain assets are expected to yield for 1935 about \$227,000,000, an increase of \$66,000,000 over 1934.

The deficit for the fiscal year 1935 is estimated at \$4,869,000,000 including \$573,000,000 for statutory debt retirements. On December 26, 1934, the gross national debt stood at \$28,484,000,000. It is estimated that the gross debt on June 30, 1935 would amount to \$31,800,000,000. According to the latest estimates, the debt will not reach this amount by \$800,000,000.

The Fiscal Year, 1936.

In the budget message of last year I said, speaking of the fiscal year 1936, that we should plan to have a definitely balanced budget for the third year of recovery and from that time on to seek a continued reduction of the national debt.

Despite the substantial measure of recovery achieved since that statement was made, unemployment is still large. The states and local governments now provide a smaller proportion of relief than a year ago and the federal government is therefore called upon to continue to aid in this necessary work.

For this reason it is evident that we have not yet reached a point at which a complete balance of the budget can be obtained. I am, however, submitting to the congress a budget for the fiscal year 1936 which balances except for expenditures to give work to the unemployed. If this budget receives the approval of the congress, the country will henceforth have the assurance that, with the single exception of this item, every current expenditure of whatever nature will be fully covered by our estimates of current receipts. Such deficit as occurs will be due solely to this cause, and it may be expected to decline as rapidly as private industry is able to re-employ those who now are without work.

A resume of the financial plan which the general budget summary shows for 1936, as compared with 1934 and 1933, is presented below. (In Millions of Dollars.)

I. Regular:	1934	1935	1936
1. Receipts	2763	3123	3422
2. Expenditures:			
(1) Operation and			
maintenance of regu-			
lar departments			
and establishm'ts	1086	1235	1622
(2) Veterans' pen-			
sions and benefi-	556	610	740
(3) Interest on na-			
tional debt	757	835	875
(4) Tax refunds			
(exclusive of pro-			
cessing taxes).....	63	68	65
Total regular			
expenditures	2462	2748	3302

II. Recovery and Relief:

1. Agricultural ad-	
justment adminis-	
tration:	
Processing taxes	353 589 570
Expenditures, in-	
cluding tax refunds	
of processing taxes	290 788 472
Excess of expendi-	
tures over taxes	-63 x199 -98
2. Other recovery and	
relief expenditures	3993 4472 4110
Total recovery and	
relief expendi-	
tures	3930 4671 4012
Total expendi-	
tures (exclusive of	
debt retirements)	6392 7419 7314
Net deficit	3629 4296 3892
Debt retirements	560 573 636
Gross Deficit	3889 4869 4528

The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1936, as shown in the general budget summary, total in round figures \$8,520,000,000, including statutory debt retirements. Of this amount, \$3,938,000,000 are for regular purposes, and the remainder for recovery and relief. The regular expenditures consist of \$1,622,000,000 for the operation and maintenance of the regular departments and establishments of the government, which includes \$200,000,000 to be expended from an annual appropriation of \$300,000,000 for public works, as requested in the budget and as explained below. The other items of regular expenditures are \$74,000,000 for veterans' pensions and benefits, \$875,000,000 for interest on the national debt, \$636,000,000 for statutory debt retirements, and \$65,000,000 for tax refunds (excluding processing tax refunds).

Some of the principal increases in the major expenditure items for

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1936 may be cited. The restoration of the final 5 per cent of the 13 per cent salary reduction amounts to about \$40,000,000 for the regular departments and establishments, exclusive of the postal service. The latter service requires an additional sum of \$25,000,000 for this purpose. Provision has been made in 1936 for an increase in the civil service retirement and disability fund of \$20,000,000 over 1935, making a total annual contribution to this fund of \$40,000,000. This increase will enable the government to meet more nearly its annual obligation with respect to this fund. It has been estimated that this obligation amounts to \$52,000,000, but such estimate has not been sufficiently established to justify its inclusion in the budget. An effort will be made during the coming year, however, definitely to establish the government's annual liability, the amount of which will be included in the 1937 budget. Likewise, an increase of \$50,000,000 is recommended in the veterans' adjusted-service certificate fund, thus bringing the total annual contribution to this fund up to \$100,000,000. The actuarial requirement of the fund for 1936 has been estimated at \$155,000,000. An effort will also be made during the coming year to establish this fund on a more definite basis consistent with the government's actual liability under existing law. The expenditures for national defense have been increased for 1936 over 1935 by \$180,000,000. This increase is due to the current policy of the congress and the executive to make up for the delay by the United States in meeting the provisions of the naval treaties of 1922 and 1930, and to provide replacement and improved equipment for the army. Veterans' pensions and other requirements have also been increased by about 130,000,000, after adding to the 1935 figure the estimated supplemental amount previously mentioned, which is due to the application of new laws and revised rules pertaining to service-connected disabilities.

Another increase in the estimated expenditures is \$200,000,000 from an appropriation of \$300,000,000, which I am requesting for public works. This appropriation is intended to take care of the normal public-works requirements of the government usually included in the annual supply bills, such as federal highways, river and harbor improvements, and general public works, including the construction program of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

This requested appropriation may therefore be regarded as regular instead of emergency. The debt charges for interest and retirements have increased considerably due to the growth of the national debt, but the decrease in the average annual interest rate has served to keep these charges down.

The estimated expenditures for recovery and relief during 1936 are placed at \$4,110,000,000, excluding \$472,000,000 for the agricultural adjustment administration. I recommend that \$4,000,000,000 be appropriated by the congress in one sum subject to allocation by the executive principally for giving work to those unemployed on the relief rolls. An estimate of expenditure covering this amount is included in the budget.

The total receipts for the fiscal year 1936 are estimated at approximately \$3,992,000,000. When \$570,000,000 of estimated processing taxes are deducted from this amount, there will remain for general purposes, \$3,422,000,000. The detailed estimates of revenues and receipts for 1936, shown in statement No. 1, indicate a gain of \$137,000,000 in the collections from income tax over those for 1935. This gain is due to anticipated improve-

ment in business and to the upward revision of rates in the revenue act of 1934. The miscellaneous internal revenue taxes for 1936 are estimated to increase some \$143,000,000 over the collections for 1935. This increase is predicated on the assumption that the taxes terminating on June 30 and July 31, 1935, will be extended by the congress, and also that the tax rates will be continued. Otherwise there will be a reduction in the total estimate of miscellaneous internal revenue taxes of \$130,800,000, excluding processing taxes. Customs are estimated to yield \$298,000,000 for 1936, representing a small increase of \$11,000,000 over 1935. Miscellaneous revenues and other receipts are estimated to produce \$250,000,000, a gain of about \$23,000,000 over 1935.

While I do not consider it advisable at this time to propose any new or additional taxes for the fiscal year 1936, I do recommend that the congress take steps by suitable legislation to extend the miscellaneous internal revenue taxes which under existing law will expire next June or July, and also to maintain the current rates of these taxes which will be reduced next June. I consider that such taxes are necessary to the financing of the budget for 1936.

In this connection, may I say, too, that the postal revenues, as estimated in detail in the annexed budget of the post office department, are based on the continuation of the 3-cent postage rate for non-local first-class mail. Unless this rate is continued, the postal expenses for 1936, which include steamship and aircraft subsidies and free carriage of government mail, will be burdened on the general revenues of the treasury. I therefore, recommend the extension of the 3-cent rate.

If the estimates submitted in this budget are approved, and if the expenditures for which authorization is asked are made in full, the deficit, including statutory debt retirements, will amount to \$4,529,000,000 for the fiscal year 1936. The national debt will be increased during this year by approximately \$3,152,000,000, thus bringing the total debt up to \$34,239,000,000. But this increase, as I have pointed out, will be due solely to continued relief of unemployment.

Continuation of Agencies

A number of the emergency agencies now authorized by law will terminate during the present fiscal year. Most of these agencies all important present needs and should be continued. As rapidly as seems practicable, I am bringing the administrative expenses of these agencies under the supervision of the director of the budget.

Economy Legislation

Many of the estimates of appropriations contained in the budget are based upon the continuation of certain legislative provisions with reference to economy which are now in force. They are appended hereto and should be reenacted if the estimates are to be sustained. Among those continued is the provision for certain special salary reductions, the suspension of the re-enlistment bonus to men of the military and naval services, the reduction in travel allowances of certain postal employees, permitting temporary reassignment of duties of certain postal employees, reduction in fees of jurors and witnesses, permitting transfers between appropriations and the involuntary retirement of federal employees having 30 years' service. Specific provision is also made for service credits to certain personnel affected by the suspension of increases in pay during the fiscal years 1933 to 1935, in the de-

termination of compensation accruing subsequent to June 30, 1933, but without authorizing the payment of the amount that would have been paid during these years. Among the economy provisions which now obtain and which it is not proposed to continue is the 3 per cent reduction in compensation of government employees after July 1, 1935. I see no reason, however, for the restoration of this reduction prior to that date. The index figure of the cost of living, on the basis of which salary restorations are provided by Section 3, Title II of the Economy Act of 1933, now indicates that such restorations in all probability would not even be justified on next July 1, or for some time thereafter.

Several important changes have been made in the form of the budget document for 1936. The purpose of these changes has been twofold: (1) To improve the usefulness of the document from the citizens' standpoint, and (2) to provide more adequate treatment of the financial requirements of certain governmental units, such as the post office department and the District of Columbia.

The general budget summary, following this message, is designed to present on a page a comprehensive picture of the financial requirements of the government. It exhibits the anticipated receipts from all sources and the estimated expenditures for all purposes. It also shows the deficit and indicates the proposed means of financing this deficit. Since the figures presented in the summary are necessarily in aggregate amounts, the details of these amounts are shown in six supporting schedules. Both in the summary and in these schedules appropriate columns are carried to provide direct comparisons between the budget figures for 1936 and the estimated and actual figures for 1935 and 1934.

The revenue estimates are emphasized in this budget for the first time. These estimates are set forth in statement No. 1 in sufficient detail to show all the principal sources from which the government gets its income. Accompanying this statement is a supporting text, which analyzes and gives the reasons for the 1936 estimates, and compares them with those for 1935 and with the actual collections for 1934.

Annexed budgets are set up for the major self-supporting or self-contained units of the government, namely, the Post Office Department, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the District of Columbia. The use of such budgets permits the receipts and expenditures of each of these units to be clearly and completely presented in gross figures and in balanced form, as has not hitherto been done. By following this method, the net figures for each unit, which may be either appropriation needs or surplus receipts, are calculated and then carried to the general budget summary. Thus the financial requirements of these units are definitely tied into the general budgetary plan. The annexed budgets are therefore not in any sense independent or multiple budgets but simply integral parts of the government's general budget.

Methods of Fiscal Control

In order to promote more satisfactory methods of budgetary control in the government, I propose this year to inaugurate the policy of having a summation of the budget prepared for publication immediately after the Congress has acted on all financial matters. This summation will be ready on or before July 1, unless the Congress is still in session. It will be presented along the lines of the general budget summary and the supporting schedules, including statements

Nos. 1 and 2, as shown in this budget. It will exhibit the revenues estimates, so revised by the treasury, as to reflect any changes in the economic situation during the preceding 6 or 7 months and also any revisions made by the Congress in the tax laws. It will provide a complete summary of all appropriations and expenditure authorizations made by the Congress and related estimates of expenditures. Lastly, it will indicate the need for executive or administrative measures in controlling the execution of the budget during the fiscal year 1936.

A substantial reduction in the number of appropriation items would facilitate the exercise of budgetary control over expenditures and at the same time make for departmental economy. I, therefore, recommend that the Congress establish a special joint committee to make a detailed study of the appropriation items in each regular appropriation bill with a view of greatly reducing the number of them, consistent with proper budgetary and accounting requirements.

It is my belief that substantial adherence to the general recommendations and total figures presented in this budget will accomplish three major objectives: (1) The normal functions of the United States government can be carried on with economy and a high standard of efficiency; (2) the broad obligation of the government to use all proper efforts to prevent destitution can be maintained under more practical methods than we are using at present, and (3) the excellent credit of the government will be maintained for the common good.

I believe that the Congress will sustain these objectives.

Fighting a Cold

By Dr. WILSON G. SMILLIE
(Professor of Public Health Administration, Harvard University School of Public Health.)

Are drafts likely to produce colds?

Yes, certainly in a susceptible individual. Here again it is a question of chilling of the body surface. A man can work all day in a very strong, chilly wind, and if active and warmly clad, he will not catch cold; on the other hand, a person may be working quietly in a warm still room with a constant draft of not very cold air on the back of the neck. In susceptible persons this may produce a cold.

"Hardening" Oneself

Is it possible to harden oneself so that one does not feel the cold? Yes, certainly. Crippled children in chronic hospitals are trained to live outdoors, almost naked, winter and summer. If he visits such a hospital in winter, you will be astonished to find the children on the veranda with snow all about, with no clothing but trunks and not even a blanket covering them. They are warm and comfortable while you stand around in an overcoat and shiver.

Many persons take cold baths to harden themselves against sudden changes in temperature. They feel perfect sure that this method prevents them from catching cold. Cold baths are certainly stimulating, but it must be remembered that they are without benefit unless they are followed by a good reaction with flushing of the skin.

Charter No. 1881. Reserve District No. 7
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
DIXON NATIONAL BANK

of Dixon, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business on December 31, 1934.

ASSETS

Loan and discounts	\$ 54,238.96
Overdrafts	9.44
United States Government obligations, direct and/or fully	
guaranteed	890,861.67
Other bonds, stocks, and securities	594,137.29
Banking house \$105,000.00	105,000.00
Reserve with Federal Reserve bank	252,507.77
Cash in vault and balances with other banks	288,690.73
Outside checks and other cash items	8,497.17
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from	
U. S. Treasurer	500.00
Other assets	8,330.92
Total Assets	\$2,602,742.88

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits, except U. S. Government deposits, public	
funds, and deposits of other banks	779,472.01
Time deposits, except postal savings, public funds and deposits	

YEAR AFTER YEAR QUALITY
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT
1935 1934 '33 32 31

Mary and Her Lamb

HORIZONTAL
2.5 The original Mary in "Mary and Her Little Lamb."
11 Fuel.
13 Opposite of dead.
15 Musical direction.
17 Entrance room.
18 Less common.
19 On top of.
20 Native metal.
21 Enraged.
23 God of the sky.
24 Right.
25 Corpse.
27 Right to claim.
30 Scene in an opera.
33 To hoist.
34 Peeling device.
35 Ancient.
36 Excuse.
37 Road.
38 Structural unit.
39 To harden.
42 To stammer.

Answer to Previous Puzzle
KING
DEEMED THESE BAGS
FAIRLY
CASE A
ADULT
EDUCATION
SAMADAN
ARCHOUKE BALKAN

VERTICAL
1 The was in Massachusetts.
2 Masculine.
3 Every.
4 Spun wool.
5 Male ancestor.
6 To affirm.
7 Existed.
8 Highest note in Guido's scale.
9 Lyre-like in.

10 Sarah Hale it in print.
12 Rowing device.
14 To loiter.
16 To tease.
21 Harkens.
22 Despondency.
24 Stream.
26 To burn with hot liquid.
28 Snaky fish.
29 To wander about.
31 Silkworm.
32 Tip.
40 All, distributively.
41 System of weights.
43 Military bugle signal.
44 One.
45 Glazed clay block.
46 Emperor.
47 Ever.
48 Lacerated.
49 Injury.
51 Name.
53 Lion.

Crossword puzzle grid with a portrait of a man in the center.

SIDE GLANCES By George Clark

Comic strip showing a woman sitting on a bench and a man looking at her.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD By William Ferguson

Comic strip featuring a man pointing a gun and a sign that reads "ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, IS NOT IN ANY COUNTY! IT IS AN INDEPENDENT CITY WITHIN A STATE!"

BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES

Comic strip showing a woman sitting on a chair.

Doping It All Out!

Comic strip showing a woman running.

By MARTIN

Comic strip showing a woman running.

A Farewell Shot!

Comic strip showing a woman running.

By SMALL

Comic strip showing a woman running.

THE NEWFANGLES (Mom'n Pop)

Comic strip showing a man and a woman.

A Stone Wall!

Comic strip showing a man and a woman.

By BLOSSER

Comic strip showing a man and a woman.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Comic strip showing a man and a woman.

Sam's Considerate That Way!

Comic strip showing a man and a woman.

By SMALL

Comic strip showing a man and a woman.

WASH TUBBS

Comic strip showing a man and a woman.

Two Down!

Comic strip showing a man and a woman.

By CRANE

Comic strip showing a man and a woman.

OUT OUR WAY

Comic strip showing a man and a woman.

By WILLIAMS

Comic strip showing a man and a woman.

THE PLANET MARS

Comic strip showing a man and a woman.

WHY MOTHERS GET GRAY

Comic strip showing a man and a woman.

Classified Advertisements

TELEGRAPH WANT ADS

No Advertising Counted Less than 25 Words

1 Time	2c Per Word, \$.50 Minimum
3 Times	3c Per Word, .75 Minimum
6 Times	5c Per Word, 1.25 Minimum
12 Times two Weeks	9c Per Word, 2.25 Minimum
26 Times, one Month	15c Per Word, 3.75 Minimum

All Classified Ads must be accompanied by the money. There are no exceptions to this rule.

Card of Thanks	\$1.00 Minimum
Reading Notice in Society and City in Brief	
Column	20c per line
Reading Notices	15c per line

NOTICE—All classified advertisement must be delivered to this office not later than 11 A. M. on day of publication.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Fire and burglar proof bank safe with steel chest, weight 6000 pounds, height 67 in. width 48 in. depth 35 in. chest measurements 34x10x9 in. Has three combination locks, all in good order. Suitable for hardware or jewelry store. A. F. & A. M. Dierdorf, Franklin Grove, Ill. 513*

FOR SALE—Farm of 160 acres, near Polo, Good buildings, good soil. Buy now as prices of farm land is advancing. Write L. H. Becherer, 602 Graham Bldg., Aurora, Ill. 513

FOR SALE—Wall Paper Remnants. Paper that little room for practically nothing. Painters Supply Co., 107 Hennepin Avenue. Phone 727. 516

COMMUNITY SALE at the Fair Grounds, Amboy, Saturday, Jan. 12th at 1 o'clock sharp. Bring your horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, farm machinery or whatever you have. For information call 295. Wm. Spencer, John Gentry, auct., Everette Barnes, clerk. 515

FOR SALE—Chrysler 70 Coach. Cheap if taken at once. Can be seen at Plum Hollow Club. 513

FOR SALE—4 Spotted Poland China pigs, 4 ewes. Holstein bull, 14 mo. old. Paul Harms, R. No. 1, Dixon. 513*

FOR SALE—Baled oat straw. Call 27121. 513

FOR SALE—Turn your surplus furniture into cash. A for sale ad will do it. 516

FOR SALE—Our vaults are made of Medusa waterproof cement, strongly reinforced. They will not rust, corrode, or decay. Earth actions have no effect upon them, in fact they grow stronger with age. They also eliminate sunken graves. Any funeral director can furnish this vault to you at a moderate cost. Dixon Concrete Co., C. B. Ives, prop. 1126

FOR SALE—Portable Remington typewriter ribbons.—B. F. Shaw Printing Co. 514

FOR SALE—English muffins, 5 cts each, or 40c per dozen. Toasted English muffins add much to a breakfast or luncheon. Order any day in the week. Tel. W1111 514

WANTED

WANTED—Scrap iron, metal, hides, furs and wool. Simon & Wieman. 513

WANTED—To rent room and kitchenette in modern home. Unfurnished. Close in. Address letter "R. R." care of this office. 413*

WANTED—House work by young woman. Can cook and take care of children. Phone 192, Harmon, Ill. 413*

WANTED—Fireproof safe. Inside dimensions approximately 16" x 12", 10" x 12" deep. Address letter Box X care of this office. 516

WANTED—Laundry work, curtains, blankets and fine linens a specialty. Prices reasonable. Phone W816. Inquire 316 E. Second street. 513

WANTED—Mr. Farmer, call 779 before you sell your poultry. We have moved back of Rink's Coal Co. at First and Highland avenues. Opened Wednesday and Saturday nights. Dixon Poultry Co., Sommer & McMahon. 294226

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—4-room modern apt. close in. Heat furnished. \$25.00. 6-room modern home. Garage. \$15. H. D. Bills, Dixon Theater. Phone 203. 513*

FOR RENT—Modern furnished apartment, three rooms and bath with private entrance. Also garage. 1101 West Fourth St. 513*

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Competent maid with references, for general housework and cooking. Must stay nights 3 in family. No washing. 817 Barton Ave. or phone B552. 413

WANTED—We have splendid opening in Lee Co. for man anxious for steady work. Car required. Write us today. S. F. Baker & Co., Keokuk, Iowa. 413*

MISCELLANEOUS

BANKING MANAGER, retired, endeavors to negotiate easy loans on homes, farms, chattels, factories and business. Write E. LaKatos, 915 Wilson Ave., Chicago. 416

To find the kind of hogs you want, put your requirements into words in a want ad. The want-ad will do the rest. 516

Old fashioned bobbed bakers, day or night. Charles Baker, 826 Grant Ave. Phone Y1102. 216

MALE HELP WANTED—Ambitious, reliable man immediately to deliver food products to regular customers. Earnings average \$20 to \$30 weekly. No experience necessary. If you can and will work 8 hours a day write today. The J. R. Watkins Company, D22, Winona, Minn. 511*

Sports of all Sorts

Eight Dixon Cage Teams Engage In Active Week; Three Contests Friday

Dixon High Invades Sterling; Seeks N. C. I. Win

Eight Dixon basketball teams will be in action this week in a schedule of seven games of which one is tentative as yet. Only the I. N. U. quint of the Commercial will be idle.

Headlining the week's contests are the Tuesday night Commercial league tilts in the high school gym, which pair the unbeaten Knacks, Leaders against Ashton, fourth place holder, and the Dixon State Hospital against the Beiers Bakery team. The results of these games will settle the final standings of the first round.

On Thursday night, the Dixon State Hospital will engage in a double header bill in the Hospital gym, with the Dixon Dreadnaughts as one opponent, and probably St. Anne's as the other, although the latter game is tentative. The Dreadnaughts will be playing their first game since the Franklin Grove tussle before Christmas in which the locals were defeated in two set-sets.

Three Games Friday

Three games all Friday's program. Dixon high school's Purple and White heavyweights and light-weight teams journey to Sterling for the year's all-important battle with Township high in a North Central Illinois conference feature.

The Sterling game is always the climax of Dixon high's athletic season and a record crowd from both cities is expected to cram the large Sterling Coliseum to witness the struggle. St. Anne's will invade Freeport for a tilt with Aquin high.

Knacks Leaders vs. Ashton.

Dixon State Hospital vs. Beiers Bakery.

Thursday
Dixon State Hospital vs. Dreadnaughts.

Friday
Dixon High vs. Sterling Township High (lights)

Dixon High vs. Sterling Township High (heavies)

St. Anne's vs. Aquin High (Freeport).

HARMON RIFLE TEAM RAN INTO TOUGH GOING

Dropped Two Matches to Sterling and Morrison Teams

The Harmon rifle team is running into some stiff competition during the past few weeks and recently dropped two more matches, one with the Company M team of Sterling and the other with Morrison. The results of these shoots were as follows:

HARMON

C. Lloyd 98 93 191
F. Rodenbaugh 93 88 181
O. Lund 96 84 180
E. Behrendt 96 87 177
B. Wadsworth 91 72 163

TOTALS 892

CO. M, STERLING

Battles 99 90 180
Woodring 97 84 181
Wurdue 96 84 180
Petrochek 94 86 180
Bennett 91 80 171

TOTALS 901

HARMON

C. Lloyd 99 87 183
R. Rodenbaugh 99 84 183
Lund 98 82 180
Wadsworth 93 85 178
Heckman 90 81 171

TOTALS 898

MORRISON

E. Miller 100 96 196
E. Bent 99 93 192
J. Miller 95 91 186
U. Meyers 95 97 182
C. Wiersma 100 79 179

TOTALS 935

KLEIN, ARMOUR SET GOLF PACE AT MIAMI OPEN

Tosh Starts With Par 70; Sixty Five Pros Entered

Miami, Fla., Jan. 7.—(AP)—With Willie Klein and Tommy Armour tied for the lead, a flock of crack golfers sharpened their sights today for a stiff battle in the 36 hole final of the Miami Open golf tournament.

Klein, of Miami Beach, turned in a 71 in the second round to catch up with the Boca Raton and Chicago pro yesterday and their scores of 139 each represented only a two-point margin over the next sharpshooter, Dave Tosh of Chicago.

Tosh starting with a par 70 added a superb 34 to 83 Armour at 104 at the 27th hole yesterday and Klein at this point trailed with 105. Tosh slipped to 37 on the home stretch to take a 71 for his 141.

A field of 65 pros and 10 amateurs were ready for the finals. Arnold Minkley of Cleveland, Ohio topped the amateur field with a 75-73-149.

Amboy Legion Triumphs Over West Brooklyn

Amboy American Legion cagers defeated West Brooklyn in a double-header at the Amboy Opera house, recently by scores of 20 to 14 and 41 to 18.

In the second contest, the game was fairly even until West Brooklyn lost its star defense man, Knauer, who was removed from the game because of a cracked rib caused by a collision. The hosts taking advantage of this, scored 23 points soon after he left the game.

Amboy expects to play home games on Tuesdays and Thursdays and will play out of town any time except Fridays or Saturdays. Any team wishing games can negotiate with the American Legion or M. G. Deitelhoff.

COLLEGE TITLE STRUGGLE WILL GET MOMENTUM

Illinois College Is In First Place Position

Chicago, Jan. 7.—(AP)—The Illinois college conference basketball title race gains momentum this week, but nothing can happen to jar Illinois college out of first place in the standings.

The Blueboys have won four straight games and are not scheduled to play this week. Carthage, victorious in its only conference game, can tie Illinois college, however, by winning its three battles.

Illinois College racked up its fourth straight triumph last week, by taking a 45 to 29 fall out of McKendree, which suffered two other beatings. Western Teachers, entering the race, whipped McKendree, 44 to 19, and followed up with a 34 to 26 victory over Eastern Teachers to go into second place. Carthage also picked on McKendree, lacking the Bearcats 37 to 23.

The outstanding achievement of last week's schedule was Millikin's 36 to 35 triumph over Nebraska Cornhuskers, which previously had defeated Minnesota. Wheaton's faint through the east provided the boys with a chance to see the country, but produced no victories, the conference team losing to Rider College, Penn State, Stroudsburg Pa.; Long Island and St. Thomas of Scranton, Pa.

St. Viator, Bradley, North Central, Wesleyan, and State Normal open their championship schedules this week, which will bring the number of teams in the conference scramble up to 19. The other two members, Monmouth and Lake Forest, get into action next week.

Eureka At Wesleyan

The week's schedule:

Monday—Eureka at Wesleyan.

Tuesday—Carthage at Knox; Valparaiso at St. Viator; Eastern Teachers at Indiana State Teachers (Terre Haute).

Wednesday—Millikin at Bradley; Centenary at Southern Teachers; Lake Forest at Armour Tech.

Thursday—State Normal at Northern Teachers; St. Viator at Western Teachers; North Central at Elmhurst.

Friday—Bradley at Eureka; McKendree at Southern Teachers; Carthage at Elmhurst; Coe at Monmouth.

Saturday—Northern Teachers at Millikin; Wesleyan at North Central; Carthage at St. Viator; Coe at Knox; Shurtleff at Hannibal; Lawrence at Lake Forest.

Harlow's appointment as successor of the resigned Eddie Casey, one of the Crimson's brightest stars, was announced last night by athletic director Bill Bingham, who has been coming the football highways for more than a month.

The committee on the regulation of Harvard athletic sports evidently confirmed it at a special session, for this group, which represents the alumni, faculty and student bodies, was not scheduled to hold a regular meeting until tonight.

Arrangements Not Disclosed

Just what arrangements Bingham has made with Harlow were not disclosed. He probably will serve without a contract, for only one of Harlow's many coaches, Frank Mitchell, varsity baseball director, holds one. It is believed, however, Harlow will receive more than the \$8500, less a general 10 per cent out, salary given Casey.

Harlow's position in Cambridge is an all-year affair and only a few days ago he rejected a \$10,000 offer to coach the Boston Redskins professional club. Every other coach in Harvard's history has worked on a seasonal schedule, although Casey and his predecessor, Arnold Horween, also directed spring practice.

Harlow, 44-year-old, married and a World War veteran, played football at Pennsylvania State, from 1908-11 before entering the coaching field there in 1912. In 1918 while in the Army he coached a championship team at Virginia Polytech.

He moved to Colgate in 1922 and after five seasons went to Western Maryland, where he also served as athletic director.

Born in Philadelphia

He was born in Philadelphia and prepared for college at Episcopal Academy. He graduated from Penn State in 1912 and received a master of science degree there the following year. His hobby is ornithology (a branch of zoology which treats of birds) and he is also a distinguished botanist.

Harlow started his coaching career as an ardent member of the Warner school but he has modified that standard attack with many of his own touches. He has been highly successful at Western Maryland, for in eight seasons his "Green Terrors" lost but 13 out of 81 games and averaged 22 points per conflict. The greatest stars developed by him were Eddie Tryone of Colgate, and Bill Shepherd, now at Western Maryland.

SPECIES OF RHODODENDRON

Botanists have identified 16 different species of rhododendron that are native to the North American continent.

KNACKS MEET ASHTON; SEEK CLEAR SLATE

Victory Will Give the Leaders First Half Title

Beiers Bakerymen struggling to regain a 500 percentage rating in the Commercial basketball league, will attempt to even the number of wins and losses on their record Tuesday night against the Dixon State Hospital at the high school gymnasium. The league-leading quint, The results will decide the first round standings.

The Beiers-Hospital set-to will be the first game of the evening commencing at 7:15 o'clock. At present the Bakery crew hold third place with Ashton, each team having one victory and two defeats charged against their records.

Should the State Hospital win, and Ashton do the seemingly impossible, by upsetting the Knacks Leaders, the Beiers team would hold the unenviable basement position of both the Hospital and Ashton teams indicates that this result is not altogether a matter of mere conjecture. Ashton, by victory could gain a 500 per cent rating with two wins and two losses by victory, while the Hospital would elevate itself into fourth place.

I. N. U. Idle

The I. N. U. team members will be idle this week so their hold on second place is not endangered. They will referee the Tuesday night games.

The Knacks can expect plenty of trouble from Ashton. They received more than they bargained for last week in an inspired Colony quip, but emerged finally with a 35-23 victory.

Ashton, who has yet not been at full strength will prove a tough nut to crack once they are completely organized. Two weeks ago Ashton-Lee Center subs combined defeated the Beiers in an upset.

Following are the standings:

	W.	L.	P.C.
Knacks Leaders	3	0	1000
I. N. U.	2	1	667
Beiers Bakery	1	2	333
Ashton	1	2	333
Dixon State Hospital	0	3	000

HARVARD PICKS "DICK" HARLOW AS GRID COACH

New Mentor Starts At \$8500 Salary Per Grid Year

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 7.—(AP)—Discarding a graduate coaching policy that dates back 60 years, Harvard has called on Richard Cresson "Dick" Harlow to leave Western Maryland and lead the Crimson back to the gridiron heights it once held.

In calling an outsider, Harvard is following the example of Princeton, one of its "Big Three" mates, which has met with great success since it engaged Fritz Crisler to handle its Tigers.

Harlow's appointment as successor of the resigned Eddie Casey, one of the Crimson's brightest stars, was announced last night by athletic director Bill Bingham, who has been coming the football highways for more than a month.

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Lovable

By MARY RAYMOND
© 1934 U.S.A. SERVICE INC.

BEGIN HERE TODAY

ANN HOLLISTER breaks her engagement to TONY MICKLE and says that PETER ALAN DALL is the man for her. She says that everything is over between them. Ann thinks she still loves Tony and Peter believes he still loves Ann. But when chance brings the two together, and Peter asks Ann to marry him she agrees.

They go to Florida and are there for a few days. Peter is recalled home. His family snubs Ann and Valeria tries to make amends between Ann and Peter. She succeeds finally and Ann goes away, leaving no trace of her whereabouts.

Peter, desperately in love with her by this time, grows lonely and he tries to make efforts to locate Ann and her friends.

She has found work as a governess in the home of Mrs. TRACY, an artist. ALAN VINCENT, Mrs. Tracy's brother, is attracted to Ann one day she discovers that he is in love with her.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY CHAPTER XXXIX

FOR a week Allan Vincent kept his promise. He spent most of his time in the studio. He and Ann met only occasionally at meals. Occasionally she ran across him in the hall when he was coming or leaving the house.

They had met this afternoon and Allan had greeted her in a friendly, casual way. "I've been busy as the deuce. Did you get neglected?"

"Terribly I've been busy too."

"I'm going over to the Brent house tonight. The owner and his girl will be there. Will you come with me?"

"I'm sure those people won't want strangers around." Her tone was doubtful.

"They won't know you are there. No—I guess I'm wrong. They couldn't miss you."

There was such eagerness in his eyes Ann hadn't the heart to refuse him.

They drove out early after dinner, but lights were in the house when they arrived.

"I had the electricity turned on, Allan explained, "because we have planned to do some of the work at night. The owner is impatient to have the job finished."

They had driven close to the big gray roadster before Ann saw it. Suddenly her heart seemed to turn over and then be still.

It was Peter's car! No, it couldn't be. How foolish to think there would be only one big gray roadster in this huge city. There must be scores like it. There must be "His voice is that?" she asked.

"Whose car is that?" she asked. "Belongs to the chap who owns the place."

"What is his name?"

"Kendall. I didn't tell you before."

"I don't think so," Ann said through stiff lips. "And the girl?"

"The dizzy blond. Her name is Bennett."

Allan stepped out and came around to open the door for Ann. She said in a low voice, "I've changed my mind. I don't want to go in. Allan, I don't want to meet those people."

"Don't be silly. You can't stay out here."

"I want to. I'll be comfortable out here more comfortable than meeting—those people. Please go!"

"Allan stared at her, but her face was in the shadows, half-turned from him.

"All right. I'll try not to be gone long."

He walked away.

Ann put her face down in her hands, covering it with trembling fingers. It couldn't be true! But it was.

The bookcases with books in warm bindings, the gay chintz hangings, the antiques, all the lovely things she and Allan had planned for this home were for Valeria. The simple curtained windows through which the garden could be glimpsed, the Aubusson rug for the living room, the beautiful old Venetian mirrors—all for Valeria.

She had been helping Allan furnish a place for the woman who had taken her husband's love.

No, that was being melodramatic. Accusing Peter of unfaithfulness. How could Valeria steal something from Ann that she had never had?

Her head was throbbing terribly. Peter was in there, walking through the rooms with Valeria. Perhaps Allan was telling them about the white chintz with the blue and mulberry flowers, about the ruffled white curtains at the windows.

Allan would be urging her to assist him with more ideas, would be insisting she come over to see the place. Not once, but many times. Not because he needed her help, but because he was lonely. Because he was buoyed up by her imagination and interest, and he thought he was in love with her.

"I couldn't bear coming here," Ann decided. "I've suffered enough already."

She would give up her job. If she had gone the week before when she had learned how Allan felt this last terrible hurt would have been spared her.

They were coming out now. A tall young man stood in the doorway. That was Peter, and that was Valeria beside him. Ann felt suffocated.

She heard Allan say, "I'll hurry along. I have a friend in the car waiting for me."

"Why didn't you bring him in?" Peter asked.

"It's a girl friend," Allan laughed. "She wouldn't come in. Some crazy notion she might be intruding. Good night."

Peter walked a little way with him, stopping not far from the car. He could see a girl's head silhouetted against the window. There was something vaguely familiar about the way her head was lifted. Suddenly he had a wild desire to see her closer. But Allan was in the car and the motor began to throb.

PETER walked back to Valeria and helped her into his car. They were scarcely off the grounds when he said, "Val, I'm not going on with the house."

"Peter!"

"Millie was right. It was a foolish thing to do. I'm sure Ann is not coming back. You didn't have to leave, either. I thought it would be good for me to have something to do. I can't go on with it."

"But, Peter, I don't see how you could stop the work now. Things have been ordered, men engaged. There's the time Mr. Vincent has spent in planning."

"I'll take care of all the expense, but I'm going to stop the whole business. I'll close the place, or sell it."

"What in the world has happened?"

"I don't know. I just decided tonight."

Valeria was silent. Peter must not be allowed to put this ridiculous impulse into action. It might end everything for her. It would give her no excuse to be with him.

"Let's not talk about it," she said.

"It's settled," Peter said. "I've been wasting a lot of time when I could have been looking for Ann. And doing things she would like me to be doing."

BRITISH RECOVERY

BY HENRY J. ALLEN

How business men have abolished the dole, balanced the budget established hundreds of new factories and cut unemployment in many centers to less than 5%—A series of seven articles, written in London by a famous newspaper man, formerly Senator from and Governor of Kansas, who went abroad to discover why England is coming out of the world slough faster than is the United States.

TARIFF CREATES EMPLOYMENT IN SMALL INDUSTRIES

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England's general recovery appears so much greater than logically may be attributed to putting a million idle men back to work that I've asked many business and political leaders to clarify for me the causes for the improvement in the order of their importance.

Almost without exception they emphasize them thus:

First, the balancing of the budget.

Second, the tariff adopted by the nationalist government.

Third, the great building activity carried on by private enterprise and supplemented by the government's slum clearance program. It is estimated that at the close of the war the shortage in suitable dwellings in England amounted to seven million houses.

Within the last three years an unparalleled building boom has produced sensational figures which I shall treat in some detail in a later article.

"We have not only put a million men back to work," said an industrial leader, "we have put billions of idle capital back to work and this has accomplished what capital always does when working easily with ample reserves and reasonable freedom from fear."

As a matter of fact the great board of cash on hand in the money centers of England just now has not accumulated by accident.

The government for three years has been encouraging capital to husband its resources at home. All flotations of colonial and foreign companies which once absorbed private capital have been discouraged and all foreign loans checked. Money has therefore accumulated in vast sums in English banks.

Rates of interest have been reduced from 5 per cent to 3 per cent. Confidence of the public in banks and of the banks in home investments is making for easy money. One of the astonishing proofs of reserve strength, which also has real significance in its revelation of the wide spread of recovery, is the savings accounts. Nine millions of workers and small tradesmen have accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank, the trustee savings banks and co-operative society funds. These savings amount practically to twelve billion dollars according to accurate figures.

At the close of the war these savings were only a little over two billion and a quarter.

Another reserve fund which has risen magically is in the building and loan societies which now report a surplus of nearly a billion and a half dollars. "Confidence" is the word you hear spoken oftener than any other; their belief in the stability of their bank and building societies is a tradition. The English Banking law hasn't been changed since 1844.

Unemployment is no longer the outstanding topic of conversation as it was when I visited here three years ago. Apparently they realize that they cannot "conquer unemployment" by artificial processes. They are systematically planning a unification of their relief problems and adopting non-political planning to increase small industries capable of paying their own way while absorbing labor.

In London alone there now are 32,000 factories. Ten thousand of these have been added in the past three years. Only 34 of them employ as many as 2,000 people each. London manufacturing is distinctly in the hands of small employers. The average is 66 men per factory. In addition to the 32,000 factories in the area of greater London, there are 19,000 workshops—which is nearly 25 per cent of the workshops in the entire Kingdom. A workshop is distinct from a factory over here, being a place where no mechanical power is used.

The total number of unemployed in this great center of more than 8 million people is not over 200,000, many of whom are unemployable. Therefore the present labor position of London now is practically normal.

The situation is even better in smaller industrial centers in the South of England, where the growth of manufacturing has been rapid since the adoption of the tariff, and where the unemployment is often as low as 3 per cent.

An American manufacturer who has a branch of his large Baltimore factory over here made this thoughtful observation: "A thing difficult for Americans to understand is that they didn't light quite so hard over here as we did at home. They hadn't been such lavish spenders in instalment buying and thus they had some reserves left. The Englishman," he said, "never goes clear out."

He might have added that England didn't pass from a boom to a depression. Her post-war adjustments had been calling for special attention for a long time; the peak of her trouble antedated ours by several years. It is fairer to compare our conditions of today with England's position of three years ago than to make the comparison current.

Nothing impresses you more than the growth of their enthusiasm for the tariff. Ever since the World War treaties were adopted the smaller nations with extreme economic self-consciousness have builded tariff walls, currency walls and performed other drastic acts of nationalist fervor. England has been going along holding half-heartedly to old free trade doctrines, and following a policy of laissez faire.

Since the new government adopted

ed the tariff act it looks as though all the economic self-consciousness of the continent was suddenly centered here in a determination to use the tariff to the limit of its many possibilities in a nation which three years ago presented practically a virgin field for the operation of the tariff principle.

They have made it an elastic tariff and they use it every day. Lloyd's gets out a monthly list of import duties and every manufacturer and dealer watches it like an American farmer does his mail order catalogue. The beautiful flexibility of the system keeps the schedules constantly changing. It's a trading tariff in the hands of those who know how to trade.

They do practical things that are dead in their effectiveness. There is a new factory twenty miles out of London which makes portable electrical tools and electrical novelties. The machinery was brought in from the United States free of duty, under a special dispensation of the English tariff commission.

When they got the factory into production they repaired the breach in the tariff wall, put a thirty percent duty on portable electric tools and novelties and now make for their own trade what they formerly bought from us. Many of the factories taking advantage of the new opportunity are American branches.

Once the English bought their finished silk from France. Within the past twelve months they have brought in silk looms from Lyons free of duty, established silk factories, put up a tariff wall against French silk and are on the way to employing 100,000 workers in English silk mills.

At one time they bought all their finishing tools in Germany. Germany made them cheaper and better. The English manufacturer found it less expensive and more convenient to buy them in Germany.

When the new hunt for business began under the tariff they brought in free of duty the German machinery for making these tools, set up factories to turn out their own tools, put up a tariff wall and now supply the English market with excellent products of English manufacture.

England has as yet no official statistics dividing her domestic and foreign trade, but you need only go through the new factory districts of London and the South of England which are making consumers goods to realize the magic growth of British industry in this direction.

All over England, even in the depressed areas of which I'll tell you

later, I caught the new interest of the manufacturer in the home market and the boost this has given to lighter industries.

Moreover the English working man is changing. He is rising in the scale of human wants. An amazing increase to be measured by thousands has occurred in the sale of bicycles, which is the English laborer's substitute for a little car. The increased demand for radios, gramophones and, among the better paid class, for small automobiles has amazed the British themselves.

Said a worker to me, "The Englishman is reaching a point where he'll reduce his beer and amusements allowance to pay the weekly installment on something he wants for his home or himself in the line of what he once thought a luxury."

Today I visited within an hour's run out of London a new town of fifty thousand people. Only a few years ago it was a village of a few hundred inhabitants, famous for an ancient inn and known to tourists. Now they make everything there from aspirin tablets, where a factory runs night and day making them, to automobiles, malted milk and electrical novelties. They have built 2000 new houses in one year and a long line of homes now under construction for factory workers indicates that they have not reached the point of saturation.

The only unemployed are not employable. They amount to less than three per cent. Any capable man, woman or child can get work in that town.

Ask any intelligent citizen of the town what brought it about and he'll answer, "The tariff." Said one of the leaders whom we'd call a "town booster," "We are protecting our home market and doing a lot more in addition by creating types of consumer goods, drug sundries, toilet preparations and gadgets which once we bought in Germany, France and the United States. How limited the new market is remains to be seen."

One hopeful feature of the situation goes back to the fact that in spite of the two million now unemployed there are 300,000 more people at work than there were before the war, at higher wages, living on a better plane and getting more and more interested in modern facilities to increase the comforts of life.

There are now 49 million homogeneous people in these tight little islands. When I think of what American manufacturers have done working up a protected consumers market with a little more than twice this population, I'm not sure that the present boom in England's lighter industries is as evanescent as some of her European neighbors prophesy.

Of course there is the depressed area still to be considered. If I've seemed too optimistic, doubtless I'll find much in Northern England with which to counterbalance the picture. But what I've told you in this article touching the situation in London and in the South of England is the result of careful observation through many days of first-hand study, backed up by official records.

F. D. R. MESSAGE HINTS DRIVE FOR AMENDMENT

Speaks of Child Labor Abolition As "For the Moment"

Washington, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Three small words in President Roosevelt's first message to the 74th congress hint new encouragement today to the drive for passage of the child labor amendment this year.

Advocates of the amendment noted that, in speaking of the NRA, the President said that child labor has been "for the moment" outlawed. These words, they said, recalled past statements from him that the constitutional amendment should be passed to make the gain permanent.

The measure already ratified by 29 states, would give congress the power to "limit, regulate and prohibit" the labor of persons under eighteen.

Approval of 16 more states is necessary to add the amendment to the constitution. Several national organizations are planning to carry the campaign to the legislatures of 24 states which have not yet ratified it and which will meet in 1935. Several other organizations are opposed.

The Federal Children's Bureau says the NRA codes virtually have eliminated child labor in manufacturing and mercantile occupations. A recent statement by Roosevelt said:

"The obvious means of maintaining the present gains is through ratification of the child labor amendment. I hope this will be achieved."

Latest to join the ranks of supporters is the American Farm Bureau Federation, which recently reversed its former stand against the amendment. Its proponents considered this a signal victory in view of the opposition the amendment has met for years in agricultural states.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

Extra-curricular activities in Dixon high school revived last week with the resumption of school following the Christmas recess and a full program is booked for the coming week.

Headlining the schedule is the appearance of J. Stanley Brooks, lecturer and entertainer at 8 A. M. Tuesday morning. A meeting of the Art club will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, while the French club gathers at 3:30 P. M. Wednesday.

The bi-weekly edition of the Dixini will be issued Friday morning, and the same evening the Purple and White basketball team will invade Sterling for the climatic game of the present campaign, against Township high, Dixon's fiercest rival. At home, the Drama-

tic club will give a public performance, Friday evening.

ICKES LINKED WITH BIG JOB PROMOTION PLAN

President Turns from Dole System To Created Work

Washington, Jan. 7.—(AP)—The name of Harry L. Hopkins and Harold L. Ickes figured most prominently in the talk about a possible director of the most gigantic job of his kind ever undertaken by a government—the task of providing work for 3,500,000 persons.

As President Roosevelt set his face away from the "dole" toward an announced jobs-for-all campaign, his assistants were known to have plans all ready for starting the work at the word "Go." Speculation centered on whether Hopkins, the relief administrator, or Ickes, the public works chief, would get the job, or whether it might be given to a board in which each would be prominent.

Hopkins has charge of direct relief, and in addition has been swinging away from this form of aid, so that 2,000,000 persons on his relief rolls now do some form of work for the help they get.

One vast agency Under the plans announced by the president in his message to congress, the relief administration will be superseded by one vast agency for "the orderly liquidation of our present relief activities and the substitution of a national chart for the giving of work."

The relief administrator has said he has plans for useful work that would put 4,000,000 unemployed in jobs two weeks after he received the order to go ahead. Such projects include highway construction, elimination of grade crossings, rural electrification and housing. All these were mentioned in the president's message and in a report of the national resources board which suggested a \$100,000,000,000 program that would extend over many years.

Ickes, whose agency would be absorbed in the new unit, also was ready with plans. Saying he "did not understand anything about" being slated to head the new agency, he added:

"We handled the other one, didn't we?"

A THOUGHT FOR TODAY

And who knoweth whether he shall be a wise man or a fool? yet shall he have rule over all my labour wherein I have laboured, and where I have showed myself wise under the sun. This is also vanity.—Ecclesiastes 2:19.

No abilities, however splendid, can command success without intense labor and persevering application.—A. T. Stewart.

CRIME DRIVE NETTED 3531 CONVICTIONS

Dillinger, Nelson, Floyd Captures Not Included

Washington, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Uncle Sam's efforts against the underworld were recounted in unromantic statistics by Attorney General Cummings, who informed congress that the government obtained 3,531 convictions in the fiscal year ended last June 30.

Cummings' annual report covered the period before Dillinger, Floyd and Nelson were wiped out and so made no mention of those spectacular exploits. The department, however, said it was at work building a coordinated, nation-wide crime-fighting machine to press the attack against men of that type.

Justice officials heard with much interest President Roosevelt's promise in his first message that he would consult congress on "the strengthening of our facilities for the prevention, detection and treatment of crime and criminals."

A far-flung arrangement for the cooperation of federal, state and local authorities was represented as the goal of the administration.

1,300,000 Serious Crimes The task is called large. The Justice Department regards as "most reliable," a calculation by Prof. Thorsten Sellin of the University of Pennsylvania that "in 1933 there were probably a minimum of 1,300,000 serious crimes known to the police of this country."

To accelerate the campaign started last year when congress widened the powers of the justice department, Cummings plans to shortly establish a crime institute—a national center to coordinate activities against evil-doers.

Cummings, in his report, made no suggestions to congress except the creation of two more federal judgeships in the southern district of California and the same number in the southern district of New York. He said there was "serious congestion" in courts there.

DAILY HEALTH

THE NOSE AND THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

Cyrano's prominent proboscis was a source of much disturbance to him, but apparently the nose is potentially a source of disturbance to all of us, for in the nose we find the only place where nerve endings are so exposed that noxious agents can gain ready access and enter directly into the nervous system.

In recent years this appreciation of the "nasal weak spot" has given us an important clue to certain of the diseases to which the nervous system is subject. The latest among these diseases the pathway

of which is traced through the nose is infantile paralysis.

Viruses, that is, disease-producing agents, which affect the nervous system, evidently enter directly into and spread throughout the nervous system. They can gain access to the central nervous system by following the path of the nerves from the nose, or in the case of wounds (as in the instance of hydrophobia resulting from the bite of a rabid animal), the virus enters into the injured nerves and spreads centralward, that is, to the spinal cord and the brain.

What happens to the virus that so gains access to the nervous system is a problem for such speculation. Apparently some viruses are able to live within the nervous system for a long time and produce no apparent symptoms until many years after the invasion.

A virus which appears to be able to remain in the nervous system in so to say, a caged state, is that of herpes zoster (the virus which produces on the skin shingles or fever sores). This virus may remain dormant or inactive in the nervous system until something produces a lowering of vitality in the nervous system. Then the virus discharges outward along the nerves and appears in the skin in characteristic blister formations.

In this phase of neurology, how viruses enter the nervous system and their subsequent history, lies the greatest promise for progress.

Tomorrow—Flat Foot; I

ANCIENT DRUG STORE SIGNS

The use of colored bottles of water in a drug store window was an ancient survival of the days when few persons could read. At that period shopkeepers had to illustrate their wares and it was customary for druggists to display prominently a mortar and pestle, and also jars and bottles of various colored liquids, supposedly samples of the drugs he had in stock.

WHAT THE NEWS WAS AROUND DIXON IN YEARS GONE BY

50 YEARS AGO

Charles M. Hill of Ohio announced his intention of entering the office of Judge Farrand to sue for law and remove his residence to Dixon.

Articles of incorporation were issued to the Dixon Water Co., which were filed at the court house Dec. 31.

Ed Benjamin will be confined to his bed for several days suffering from injuries sustained when alighting from his buggy.

Charles McBride is third candidate for the office of town collector.

25 YEARS AGO

Dr. W. C. McWethy was chosen chairman of the Y. M. C. A. board of directors and John B. Crabtree was named a member to succeed Theodore J. Miller, resigned.

The government thermometer last night registered 18½ degrees below zero.

10 YEARS AGO

Col. Charles H. Noble passed away at his home, 303 Peoria avenue. Miss Marie Nelson succumbed to injuries received when hit by an automobile on the Lincoln highway near the Illinois Central viaduct.

BLUE HAZE OVER MTS.

The blue haze over the Blue Ridge mountains is due mainly to the scattering of light by fine dust in the lower atmosphere. The scattering of blue light is much greater than that of red or yellow, and, as the sky is blue for the same reason there is more blue light than any other to be scattered.

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Today, Tomorrow—2:30, 7:15, 9:00

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EVERY FLIER AT THE AIRDROME WAS *daddy* TO HER—AFTER SHE LOST HER *own* . . .

SHIRLEY TEMPLE BRIGHT EYES

A FOX Picture with JAMES DUNN

Produced by Sol M. Wurtzel Directed by David Butler

EXTRA, NOVELTY, "THE DOG SHOW"—TRAVELOGUE

WEDNESDAY—THURSDAY

ONE OF THE BEST PICTURES OF THE YEAR

"IMITATION OF LIFE"

Claudette Colbert—Warren William

Before closing this pleasant evening . . . which has been held in the interests of truth and brevity . . . may I say . . .

Long speeches have been made about this and that, but when it comes to a good cigarette, you can say it all in just a few words . . .

—they're Milder— they TASTE BETTER

Chesterfield CIGARETTES

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